The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,607 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L	CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	12th Feb.
—	GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	19th "
L	GANGES	4195	800	H. Stewart	26th "
M	SIAM	3011	500	R. F. Briscoe	5th Mar.
L	NEPAUL	3326	600	T. J. Alderson	12th "
—	NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th "
L	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th "
M	AUSTRALIA	3961	850	E. Abudowe	2nd April.
L	PESHAWUR	3930	600	D. H. Mottle	9th "
—	ASSAM	3032	500	W. J. Nantes	16th "
L	CLYDE	4124	850	E. M. Kimond	23rd "
M	MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Attridge	30th "
L	HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
—	GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	14th "
L	SURAT	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	21st "
M	CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	28th "

TUESDAY

The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London and Marseilles change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	19th Feb.
SURAT	3142	550	C. R. Edwards.	5th March.
ANCONA	3128	600	K. G. Murray	19th "
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	2nd April.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 9, 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

MARSEILLES ROUTE,
FORTNIGHTLY DEPARTURES.

PASSENGERS can now be BOOKED to MARSEILLES by any of the following steamers:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.
19th Feb.	"GWALIOR"	2733	500
* 5th Mar.	"SIAM"	3011	500
19th "	"NIZAM"	2726	500
* 2nd April	"AUSTRALIA"	3961	600
16th "	"ASSAM"	3032	500
* 30th "	"MALWA"	2939	500
14th May	"GWALIOR"	2733	500
* 28th "	"CATHAY"	2983	500

The steamers marked * proceed direct to Marseilles; passengers by the others change vessels at Suez.

Through tickets from Bombay to London *viâ* Marseilles, including the railway fare from Marseilles to London, are issued:—

First Class.....Rs. 680.
Second Class..... „ 370.

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.
Bombay, February 9, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 900, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st Mar. 1886
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st May 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 1, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	2,500	550	2nd Mar.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Metlel	3,500	550	16th "
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	3rd May.
POSEIDON(New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	3rd March

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church-gate-street, Bombay. Feb. 1, 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capts.	Tons.	H.-P.	On or about
S.S. RYDAL HALL	Buck	2700	400	4th Mar.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collin	4100	500	8th April

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON *via* MALTA and NAPLES.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th February, 1886.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE S. S. AVOCA, Captain Klynn, will LEAVE this, for ZANZIBAR direct, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant. She will receive cargo for Mombasa, Lamoo, Kilwa and Lindi to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
67, Khoja Mohola, Mandvie. Agent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

SHIPS-BINOCULARS,
NIGHT-GLASSES,
of extraordinary power and large fields
BY D. MCGREGOR and CO.
A fine selection on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th February, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porc Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 15th February, (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Karrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,884 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th February, 1886. Agents.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. RAJPOOTANA	2030	10th February, 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
12th January, 1886. Agents, Bombay.

THE s.s. NYANZA, has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our counter-signature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

All claims should be presented to the Captain by whom such are payable before sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained by him.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents inward for s.s. Nyanza.
Bombay, 8th February, 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY
Of uniform standard quality, guaranteed to stand hard wear for years.

PLAIN FIDDLE PATTERN.

Table Forks	per doz.	Rs.	25 0
Dessert „	„	„	20 0
Table Spoons	„	„	25 0
Dessert „	„	„	20 0
Tea Spoons	„	„	11 0

QUEEN ANNE PATTERN.

Table Forks	per doz.	Rs.	27 0
Dessert „	„	„	22 0
Table Spoons	„	„	27 0
Dessert „	„	„	22 0
Tea „	„	„	11 0

Silver Beaded and Threaded Pattern, &c., &c.

HOUSEHOLD SUITES OF TABLE PLATE FOR 12 PERSONS.
Complete in Mahogany brass bound Chest, with Lock and Key, &c.
Fiddle Pattern, Rs. 240 cash.
Queen Anne Pattern, Rs. 260 each.

TABLE CUTLERY CASES
For 12 Persons to Match.
The Table Plate consisting of 12 each.
Table and Dessert Knives, one pair each, Meat and Game Carvers with Steel complete in Oak or Mahogany case, fitted with Lock and Key,

"A" Quality Cutlery	Rs.	100 cash.
"B" „ „	„	85 „
"C" „ „	„	74 „

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CLARET JUGS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Glass Body, handsomely mounted in best Electro-Plate.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40 each.
All Electro-Plate, fancy and new designs, Chased or Engraved.
From Rs. 70 to Rs. 100 each.
&c. &c. &c.

CLARET CUP JUGS
MADE IN THE NEW NEVADA SILVERWARE.
A choice selection, very useful for Iced Water, &c.
White Porcelain lining.
Small size, richly Engraved and Chased.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 each.
Large size, handsomely Engraved and Chased.
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 each.

ICE WATER SETS.
MADE IN THE NEW NEVADA SILVERWARE
Consisting of Ice Water Jug, Bowl Goblet and Tray complete, richly Engraved and chased.
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 150.

ICE WATER TILTING SETS.
MADE IN THE NEW NEVADA SILVERWARE
In which the Ice Water Jug revolves on a stand, complete with Goblet, &c.
Handsomely Engraved and Chased.
From Rs. 80 to Rs. 200 each.

ICE WATER URNS
MADE IN THE NEW NEVADA SILVERWARE
Magnificent and useful ornaments for the Sideboard, very richly Engraved and Chased.
From Rs. 140 to Rs. 300 each.

WASHING SETS.
MADE IN THE NEW NEVADA SILVERWARE
Consisting of Wash-hand Basin Ewer, Soap Dish, Powder Puff, and Tooth Brush Boxes, Sponge Bowl, water Goblet, and Cups &c., handsomely Engraved and Chased, complete in case.
From Rs. 300 to Rs. 450 each.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOS	Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS	With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS	The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS	By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roe nisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS	By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS	By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere. On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS	Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
PIANOS	A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
PIANOS	The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 400 Unequalled.
PIANOS	Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
PIANOS	Rs. 400 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame, Zinc lined-packing case included.
PIANOS	Illustrated Price Lists in detail sent free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
AIR BEDS, CUSHINS and PILLOWS ...	from 4 0	to	50 8
BATHS, best London tin, with or without cover, lock and strap ...	from 6 0	to	45 8
BINOCULAR GLASSES ...	from 20 0	to	50 8
CAMP CHAIRS of wood or iron to fold up ...	from 3 8	to	22 0
CARPET, CLOTHES and COURIER BAGS ...	from 4 0	to	13 4
COCOA, COFFEE and TEA ...	per packet from 0 12	to	8 0
CORK BEDS and MATTRESSES ...	from 15 0	to	22 0
CORK SCREWS and LEVER KNIVES ...	from 0 10	to	1 0
DRESSING BAGS, and DRESSING CASES ...	from 8 0	to	300 0
HAMMOCKS ...	from 11 0	to	16 0
MEDICINE CHESTS in mahogany, oak, solid leather or japanned tin ...	from 6 0	to	100 0
MILK, CONDENSED SWISS ...	per tin, each 7 as., per doz.		5 0
OVERLAND TRUNKS ...	from 22 8	to	50 8
PRESERVED PROVISIONS, Fish, Meats, Pates, Sausages, &c., &c. from	0 5	to	3 0
PIPES, CIGARS, and TOBACCOS of every description.			
POCKET CANTEENS, completely fitted ...			
POCKET FILTERS, complete in case ...	from 3 8	to	5 0
POCKET DRAM FLASKS ...	from 2 0	to	100 0
PORTMANTEAUX, basil, Black, or Solid Leather ...	from 20 0	to	100 0
RAILWAY KEYS ...	from 12 0	to	1 4
SAILWAY RUGS ...	from 10 0	to	30 0
SOVEREIGN CASES ...	from 2 8	to	9 0
STATIONERY of every description by the best makers.			
SWIMMING BELTS ...	each 5 0		
YPHON TAPS, German-silver or electro-plated ...	from 4 0	to	6 0
TEA and COFFEE POTS ...	from 1 12	to	8 0
TIFFIN BASKETS, completely fitted ...	from 22 0	to	50 0

UMBRELLAS and Waterproof Clothing of superior manufacture.

WINES, SPIRITS AND LIQUORS OF THE BEST BRANDS AND OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WRITING CASES AND DESKS,
Specially fitted for the use of
TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS.

THE only FILTERS which effectively remove Lead Lime, Iron, Sewage, Organic and Saline Impurities excelling all others in Mechanical and Chemical action, and are the most effective means known of purifying Water for Domestic and General Purposes.

DOMESTIC FILTERS, IN CREAM-COLORED STONEWARE.

No. 000	Half-Gallon size ...	Rs. 7 0
„ 000	„ „ Wicker-covered ...	„ 9 0
„ 00	One-and-a-half Gallon size ...	„ 8 8
„ 00	„ „ Wicker-covered ...	„ 12 0
„ 0	Two-and-a-half Gallon size ...	„ 12 0
„ 0	„ „ Wicker-covered ...	„ 14 0
„ 1	Three-and-a-half Gallon size ...	„ 17 0
„ 1	„ „ Wicker-covered ...	„ 19 8

SILICATED CARBON FILTERS.
TABLE AND BED-ROOM FILTERS.
POCKET FILTERS.
(No Traveller should be without one.)

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CLARET IN WOOD.
WE are now receiving Stocks of our
MEDOC CLARET
IN HOGSHEADS OF ABOUT 48 GALLONS.
At Rs. 190 per Hogshead.
Subject to discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES and TRADERS.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

A PIANO FOR Rs. 300 CASH!!!
S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.
BIJOU OR STUDENTS'S PIANO.

CASE IS OF SOLID WOOD (no Veneer), specially selected to stand the Indian climate.

EBONIZED AND GOLD OR PLAIN MAHOGANY.

INTERIOR—Solid complete Iron Frame, with horizontal stringing.

ACTION is of the most simple kind, less liable to get out of order than the complicated actions generally sold with the more expensive Pianos; and should it in travelling or moving be disarranged, an amateur can easily remedy the defect. It is of the best material, secured throughout.

Tone and Touch are excellent.

COMPASS—Five Octaves (C to C) sufficient for the performance of accompaniments to Vocal Music, and of most Music arranged for the Piano.

Unnecessary expense in ornamentation has been spared. Durability and moderate price are the chief points studied in the manufacture of this Piano; and we can confidently state that for price and quality this Piano is without a rival in the Indian market.

SIZE—Length, 3ft. 3in.; height, 3ft. 7in.; depths from back to front, 1ft. 10in. Weight, about 160lbs

Price Rs. 320, Packed.

NEW PIANOS, each at...	Rs. 300,	450,	500,	600,	650,	750,	850,	900,	1,750.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS ...	...	...	...	...	...	from Rs.	300	to Rs.	750
HARMONIUMS ...	...	...	...	...	...	from Rs.	100	to Rs.	800
AMERICAN ORGANS ...	...	...	...	...	...	from Rs.	120	to Rs.	750

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

GLENLIVET WHISKEY.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK—
"GLENLIVET"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that GLENLIVET is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY
CUTLER PALMER & CO.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—We have been appointed Sole Makers in India of TURNER'S NEW PATENT "COMMERCIAL" BALING PRESS; for hand, bullock or steam power. These Presses bale any material, and can be made to press by hand power up to 400 lb. bales; they are admirably adapted for use in Jute and Cotton Growing Districts.
Full particulars on application.
BURN & Co.,
Howrah Ironworks, Howrah.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to select the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire so invest, may rest assured that their orders will receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following:—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel.				Rs. 56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case				„ 50
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class ...				„ 35
Do. do. do. Second quality ...				„ 25
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel. ...				„ 250
Do. do. do. Second quality ...				„ 150
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish				„ 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case				„ 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marcks and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most carefull treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts.
Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality ...	48 0	
Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice ...	36 0	
Moselle, Nonpareil, finest extra quality ...	48 0	
Moselle, Muscatel, very choice ...	36 0	
Pints, Rs. 3 per two doz. extra.		
STILL GERMAN WINES.	1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.
Rudesheimer, mellow ...	32 0	34 0
Hochheimer, fine flavoured ...	26 0	28 0
Laubenheimer ...	21 0	23 0
Steinwein in Bocksbeutels ...	33 0	...

SHERRY.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
Amontillado, choice and superior ...	*black capsule* 40 0
Invalids', highly recommended ...	„ „ 30 0
Amoroso, full-flavoured grand Sherry ...	„ „ 30 0
Montilla, extra pale and very dry ...	„ „ 30 0
Manzanilla, light and very dry ...	*red* „ 25 0
Pale, medium dry, very popular ...	*yellow* „ 23 0
Vino de Pasto, pale and dry ...	*pink* „ 22 0
A good ordinary Wine ...	*white* „ 18 0

MARSALA.		
Marsala, virgin pale, finest ...	*yellow capsule*	18 8

MADEIRA.		
Madeira, E. I., very superior, 2 voyages ...	*black capsule*	42 0
Madeira, excellent wine ...	*red* „	36 0
Madeira, fine young wine ...	*blue* „	28 0

HUNGARIAN WINE.		
Carlowitz, superior selected ...	*blue capsule*	23 0
Carlowitz, very choice ...	*red* „	20 8
Pints, Rs. 2 per two doz. extra.		

WHISKY.—SCOTCH.	
Whisky, Scotch, fine old, pure, "Heart-Shaped Label" ...	25 0
Napier Johnstone's Highland Whisky, Square Bottles ...	27 8
Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old ...	40 0
Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old ...	36 0
Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand ...	21 0
Andrew Usher and Co., Old Vatted Glenlivet, "Special Reserve" ...	25 8
Old Vatted Glenlivet ...	23 4

WHISKY.—IRISH.	
Whisky, Irish, fine old, pure ...	25 0
Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand ...	21 0
Dublin Whisky Finest Old Irish, 3 Shamrocks ...	28 8
Fine Old Irish, 1 Shamrock ...	26 4

COGNAC.	
Red Capsule, good quality ...	26 0
Blue Capsule, "a capital peg Brandy" ...	29 0
White Capsule, "delicate flavour" ...	32 0
Yellow Capsule, "fine old soft, pale" ...	35 0
Black Capsule, "old pale, superior" ...	40 0
Black Capsule, "extra superior," rare, 20 years old ...	50 0
Lefavre Cognac ...	*bisor's and* 15 8
Jean Sibadey's Brandy ...	*gold sule* 21 0

SPIRITS.		
Rum, finest old Jamaica ...	*whit sule*	24 0
Rum, fine "Pineapple" ...		22 0
Gin, London Old Tom, first quality ...		23 8
Dry Gin ...		23 8
Geneva, in flasks, the best ...		19 0
Schnapps, Henke's Aromatic ...	„ „	19 8

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES ON APPLICATION.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.. MR. FRAMJEE. C. MEHTA.

THE GAIETY COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.
MIKADO.
In Consequence of the Immense Success of
MIKADO
The Management have decided to repeat the Opera on
THURSDAY, February 11th
FRIDAY, do. 12th
SATURDAY, do. 13th
Positively for the LAST time.
Tickets and Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
NOTICE—For the convenience of the visitors to the Theatre, the Tramway Company run their special Cars every evening after the close of the Performance.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PURCHASERS OF CHUBB'S GOODS.
COMMITTAL FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

AN Ironmonger at West Bromwich, named W. H. CHUBB, was committed to prison to-day for a week, by Mr. Justice Chitty, at the instance of MESSRS. CHUBB, the well-known Locksmith, for breach of an undertaking given to the Court not to sell goods marked Chubb's Patent. It appeared that the defendant had systematically broken his undertaking. The Judge said there had been a willful, deliberate, and well-planned scheme to carry out the offences complained of.—*St. James's Gazette.*
January 23.
N. B.—From the said cutting people purchasing Chubb's Goods will NOW take precaution to ascertain whether what they purchase is GENUINE or FICTITIOUS CHUBB, for in Bombay nobody else but Mr. Eduji Pestonji is the SOLE AGENT of Messrs. Chubb and Son's Lock and Safe Co., Ld., and hence whatever is sold by him is GENUINE CHUBB.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

LADIES' HEMSTITCHED
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Rs. 7-8, 10-8, 12-8, 14-8 per dozen.
WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.
THE OLD NINE-ELMS.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
GUARANTEED tensile strength, about 560lbs. square inch.
Crushing strength, about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.
WARDEN & CO.,
Meadow-street, Fort.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government and all leading Engineers for their durability elegance, and cheapness. Any roof covered with these Tiles is cool and waterproof. Being made by trained Europeans their excellence is unimpeachable.
Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any Seaport Town at favourable rate for freights, &c.
WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
32, Medow-street, Fort; Depot, Powder-bunder. Mazagon.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.
THE NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Oriental Loan Association, Limited, will be held at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 4-30 p.m.
(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1885.
(2) Declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director and Auditor.
(4) To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 10th February, 1886.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.
GENT'S MERINO SOCKS.
Reduced to half price.
FANCY STRIPES—Good Colours.
Rs. 21 8 now Rs. 11 8 per doz.
Rs. 23 8 now Rs. 12 0 „
Rs. 25 8 now Rs. 13 0 „
WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA
THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' team-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS.
BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
CATARACT SPECTACLES.
Concave Spectacles (for short sight)
Convex Spectacles (for long sight)
Concave or Convex Eye-glasses, single
„ „ „ folders
Eye Preserver, or Gogles, Blue, Green, Neutral and Smoke-coloured.
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN,
PREPARED under a new process from the flesh and bones of the Domestic Fowl, highly nutritious and sustaining, and an essential article for invalids suffering from weakness and exhaustion.
Please ask for Madon's Extract of Chicken only,
Per pot., Re. 1-8.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
WINE & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JAMES'
"MALMERFINE"
CURES SEA SICKNESS,
GIVES INSTANT RELIEF, AND IS THE ONLY SCIENTIFIC REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, ETC.
Malmerfine is the NATURAL CURE, not only for Sea-Sickness, but for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SPECIALITE" CHINA TEAS
CHOICE FAMILY MIXTURE.
Possessing finest aroma and agreeable taste.
Per lb. tin, Re. 1-6.
ORANGE PEKOE,
Unsurpassed in aroma and taste,
Per lb. tin, Re. 1-10.
THE WELL-KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS,
CHAPORE ESTATE
ORANGE PEKOE,
Per lb., Re. 1-12.
THE UNIVERSAL MIXTURE,
Per lb., Re. 1-4.
COOPER, MADON & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE,
OPPOSITE BOREE-BUNDER STATION,
GLORIOUS SUCCESS!!!
TO-NIGHT AND FRIDAY NEXT, AT 9 P.M.
AND
SATURDAY, AT 4-30 P.M.
MR. VOLPI AND HIS WONDERFUL TRAINED ANIMALS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
THE following are the names of Gentlemen who have been duly nominated and seconded as candidates for Election as members of the Municipal Corporation at the Election to be held on 15th February, 1886.
The names of Proposers and Seconders are appended :-

Names of Candidates.	Nominated by	Seconded by
WARD A.—FORT.		
Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani	The Hon. Mr. Badrudin Tyabjee.	Captain Henry Morland.
Mr. K. M. Shroff	Mr. Nasanbhoy H. Jeejeebhoy.	Mr. Thomas Blaney
Mr. E. F. Undorwood	Mr. Harkisundas Narotamdas.	Mr. Tribhuvandas Nathubhai.
Mr. Harkisundas Narotamdas	Mr. P. F. Gomes, C. S. I.	Mr. Behramji Navroji, G. G. M. C.
Do.	Mr. John Fleming, C. S. I.	Mr. Sorabji Framji Patel.
Mr. J. R. Duxbury.	Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy,	Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C. I. E.
Do.	Captain Henry Morland.	Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, C. S. I.
Mr. Narotam Gordhandas Khimji	Mr Shapurjee Bardjorjee Broacha.	Mr. Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote.
Rustomjee N. Khory, M.D., M.R.C.P.	Mr. M. H. Maju.	Mr. Mancherji Navroji Banaji.
WARD B. MANDVI.		
Mr. Narotam Gordhandas Khimji	Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C. I. E.	Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani
Do.	Mr. Vasanji Khimji.	Mr. Dharamsi Parshotam.
Do.	Mr Chaturbhuj Khimji.	Mr. Kanahordas Parshotam.
Mr. Vandravandas Parshotamdas	Mr. Dharamsi Sundardas.	Mr. Kamalsi Premji.
Mr. Jalbhai Ardeshar Set	Mr. Navroji Manekji Set.	Mr. A. G. Mackenzie.
Do.	Mr. Homanji Ratanji Limbuvala.	Mr. Gangaram Vithji.
Mr. Rehemubhai Allana	Mr. Jairazbhai Pirbhai	Mr. Abdala Meherali Dharamsi.
Mr. Abdala Meherali Dharamsi	Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani	Mr. Jairabhai Pirbhai.
Mr. Fazalbhai Visram	Do.	Mr. Abdula Meherali Dharamsi.
Mr. Jumabhai Lalji	Mr. Fazalbhai Visram.	Mr. Abdalabhai Lalji,
WARD C. BHULESHWAR.		
Mr. Bamanji Pestonji Master	Mr. Ardeshar Jamsetji Bhajivala.	Mr. Bamanji Limjibhai Mehta.
Do.	Mr. Jamsetji Navroji.	Mr. Kuvarji Edalji Umrigar.
Mr. Tribhuvandas Varjivandas	Mr. M. G. Deshmukh, M. D.	Rao Nana Moroba.
Mr. Navroji Behramji Suntuk	Mr. Nasarvanji Behramji	Mr. Hiraji Edalji, G. G. M. C.
Mr. Kavasji Hormasji, G. G. M. C.	Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart, C. S. I.	Mr. Tapidas Varjidas.
Mr. Damodhar Thakarsi Moolji.	Mr. Nasarvanji Manekji Petit.	Mr. Tapidas Varjidas.
Do.	Mr. Valabdas Vaiji	Mr. Lildhar Jeram Naranji
Mr. Tribhuvandas Munguidas Nathuhoy	Mr. Grattan Geary.	The Hon. Mr. K. T. Telang, C.I.E.
Do.	Mr. Narandas Kalliandas	Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji.
Mr. Nazar Mahomed Fatehali	The Hon. Mr. Badrudin Tyabji	Mr. Jairaj bhai Peerbhai.
Do.	Mr. Framji Shapurji, G. G. M. C.	Mr. Abdulali Karimji.
WARD D.—GIRGAUM.		
Mr. Venayek Ramchandra Lakshmanji	Mr. Ramchundra Keshavji	Mr. Hari Narayen Moroba
Mr. Jamsetji Palanji Kapadia.	Mr. Dady Manekji Limji	Mr. H. A. Suntuk
Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, C.I.E.	Mr Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy	Mr. J. Jefferson
The Hon. Mr. Dadabhai Nayroji	The Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas	The Hon. Mr. K. T. Telang, C. I. E.
The Hon. Mr. K. T. Telang C. I. E.	The Hon. Mr. F. Forbes Adam	Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C. I. E.
Mr. Muljibhai Bhowanidas Barbhaya	The Hon. Mr. Badrudin Tyabji	The Hon. Mr. K. T. Telang, C. I. E.
WARD E.—BYCULLA.		
Mr. Gokaldas Jugmohundas.	Mr. Thomas Blaney	The Aga Jangi Shah.
Mr. Muncherji Navroji Banaji.	Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, C.S.I.	Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C. I. E.
Mr. Shivji Dharmaji.	Mr. Gopal Shivram, L.M.	Mr. G. W. Karkaray.
Mr. Shivji Dharmaji.	Mr. Gangadhar Nagyen Moghe.	Mr. Ganu Surkaji.
Mr. Behramji Nasarwanji Servai.	Mr. Sidney Smith, M. D.	Mr. Mancherji Navroji Banaji.
Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote.	Mr. A.F. Beaufort.	Khan Bahadur Behramji Dadabhai.
Do.	Mr. Mancherji Navroji Banaji.	Mr. Geo. W. Read.
Mr. Shantaram Narayen.	Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C. I. E.	Mr. Pandurang Raghoba.
Mr. Edwin Richard Freeborn.	Mr. Behramji Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I.	Captain W. Walshe.
WARD F.—PAREL.		
Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy.	The Hon'ble Mr Justice Bayley	Mr. Grattan Geary.
Do.	Mr. Nasarvanjee Ardashar Hormasji	Mr. Dadabhai Bamanji Jeejeebhoy.
WARD G.—MAHIM.		
Mr. Rastamji N. Khory, M. D., M. R. C. P.	Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy.	Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta.
Mr. Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai.	Mr. R. Hyde Cheetham,	Mr. J. F. D. Oliviera.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT.
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 9th Feb. 1886.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s. d.
Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England	1 5 13-16 pr. Re.
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 5-8.	
Ditto for demand drafts	1 5 27-32 „
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts	1 5 31-32 „
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts	1 6 1-8 „
Sovereigns, Rs. 13-5 each	

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.
Further particulars on application.
WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.
Bombay, 10th February, 1886.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR
A BLACK ARAB HORSE suitable for a Dog-cart. A splendid mover. Height 14-2. Age 5 years, believed to be sound. Price Rs. 500.
An English-built second-hand VICTORIA by Heffer & Co., late King & Co., in very good order.
An English-built miniature BROUGHAM by King & Co., London, in good condition.
Just arrived a new English-built BAROUCHE and a MAIL PHAETON by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury. Also a new English Victoria, new Polo and Dog-carts, suitable for ponies and horses of sizes.
And also some neat and nice sets of English single, double and four-in-hand harnesses, carriage lamps, dinner and toilet sets, iron single and double bed-steads, &c., &c.
For further particulars apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

FAST DYED KHAKI.
E. SPINNER & Co., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS, FOR
LEEMANN AND GATTY'S FAST DYED KHAKI,
HAVE received new and complete stock of the following materials, viz :—
DRILLS, in various qualities and shades.
COTTON SERGES, do. do.
WOOLLEN SERGES in Khaki, Blue and Chocolate.
SCARLET SERGES, for Officers and Privates.
TURBAN CLOTH, for Helmets and Native Pugrees.
LINEN CANVASS, for Havre-sacks, Tents, &c.
CORDS (Woollen and Cotton), very suitable for Riding Breeches.
LEG-BANDAGES, in Cotton.
LEG-BANDAGES (Woollen), in Khaki and Blue.
SEWING COTTON, in different numbers.
All the above material is warranted fast against Soap, Soda, Sun-light, Air and Perspiration.
Samples and Price-Current on application.

IMPORTANT NOTICE OF AUCTION SALE.
THE FRONTIER ICE CO., "LIMITED," IN LIQUIDATION.)
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE LIQUIDATOR TO OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION (Unless previously disposed of privately),
The whole of the Property belonging to the above Company, comprising, besides the Buildings (of which a Ground Plan can be seen at the Auctioneers' Offices),
One 14 Ton Giffard's Pneumatic Machine, One Horizontal Engine, of 30 Horse-Power (Nominal), One Multitubular Marine Boiler, (which gets up steam very quickly and with a small expenditure of wood), One Steam Pump, and Sundry Plant, Fittings, Stores, Tools, &c.
N. B.—GIFFARD'S MACHINES are largely used for Refrigerating purposes, and are specially adapted for Brewing on the Plains.
THE DATE OF SALE IS FIXED FOR
THURSDAY, 4TH MARCH, 1886,
ON THE COMPANY'S PREMISES, AT 10 A. M.
Further particulars and permits to visit the Factory can be obtained from
MESSRS. LONG AND DENNY,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
Chemists to H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab,
WINE, SPIRIT AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
Rawal Pindi and Murree.
28th January, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

A SALE OF FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES, on behalf of the Native Girls' Schools of the Free Church Mission, will be held on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 11th, 12th and 13th instant, in the Hall of the Sassoon Mechanical Institute, each day from 1 to 7 p.m.

ELECTRIC BELLS (portable) with 38 feet wire push, in ready working order, Rs. 12. Soap Dishes, annas 7 each, Wire Knife Trays, Rs. 1-4. Tin Trays, Tin Trunks, &c., &c., very cheap.
SHROFF BRETHERS.

LIQUORS of the best sort only kept in Stock, and Ices four sorts ready every day, at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-gate-street.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES, 1886. Tickets for admission to Grand and Native Stands and Enclosures can be obtained from LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Byculla.

MUSICAL CHAIRS.—Play the most exquisite music when sat upon.—CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Esplanade.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder, Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

JUST RECEIVED, Scarlet and Blue Military Serge, Volunteer Helmets. Try for sample.—Y. A. LACKA, Jackeria Musjid.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Club's. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

MATTERSON'S IRISH SAUSAGES, 11 as. per tin; Gruyere Cheese, 14 as. per lb.; Cheddar do. 13 as. per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

EFGH WHISKY, the first shipment of this very superior old whisky has just arrived. Price Rs. 27 per dozen.—Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

IF you wish to have a real good time keep fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

TO BE LET, a spacious two-storeyed House at Lower Colaba, suitable for European or Parsi family. Apply to Manecksi Nowroji Mistry, 103, lower Colaba.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

WANTED, EXPERIENCED ENGINEER to erect and start refrigerating machinery in March. Apply to REFRIGERATOR, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies' Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 15 Meadow-street.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, from Rs. 50. Plain and richly engraved Gent's watches in Gold, Silver, and metal cases with five years' guarantee, from Rs. 15. At STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

THE MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore, have always on hand a well assorted stock of tents of superior style and finish. For illustrated catalogues, estimates, and other particulars, apply to The Managing Director.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture covering, in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintzs &c.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 13, Marine-street.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Fucile, No. 35, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

F. MASON the Agent for KANANGA WATER and GRIMAULT'S PREPARATIONS may be seen every day at 4 o'clock until Thursday; care of Mr. Ballantine, 11, Horaby-row.

GENTS PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 14. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttle worth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

TRICYCLES.—The "IMPERIAL CLUB," patent differential double-driving car, hand-brake, ball bearings to all parts except pedals, bright parts nickel-plated, with lamps and alarm complete. Just imported. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY of securing an established business. The proprietor of a flourishing and lucrative business, worth Rs. 50,000 is desirous of disposing of it before leaving for foreign parts. Apply to D. D., care of this office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Hot Joints from 1 till 3 p.m., Monthly Boarders taken.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
SALE OF CEMENT,
Positively without reserve.
On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room at 3 p. m. By order of Messrs. J. F. Sons & Co., and on account and at the risk of the concern.
About 375 cask Portland Cement by C. H. B. and Co. of London.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 27th January, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CONTRACTORS OR PERSONS BUILDING SMALL HOUSES OR CHAWLS.
Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the cart behind Mr. Adamjee Peerbooy's Sanatarium, Queen's Road, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., the following :—
The valuable plant such as teak scantlings, junglewood in planks and logs, 6 Horse Power horizontal steam-engine by Clayton and Shuttleworth, two centrifugal pumps with piping and valves, complete hand pumps, pickaxes, powras, wrought iron plates, 20 tons of pumice, &c., &c.
SALE OF TEAK TIMBER, Cudjan Sheds, portable Engine-Pumps, Vauls, Table Bricks, &c.
Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Malabar Hill Reservoir, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p. m., a large quantity of Surat table-bricks, teak scantling, cutting and blocks of sizes, rafters, cudjan sho s, portable steam-engine, pumps, pipes, iron tanks, pickaxes, powras, beam scale with weights, pulley blocks, rope, hammers, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 11th February, 1886.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 50 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION,
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.;
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 2 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
THE undernoted NINE GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES for Rs. 1,000 each are reported to have been STOLEN from Mr. SHAPOORJI BORJORJI FRASER, Surat. The notes bear the endorsement "S. B. FRASER."
M-76 79893, M-76 80197, M-76 74433, M-76 76003, M-76 78843, M-76 77825, M-76 79530, M-76 82799, and M-76 81295.

NOTICE.
WE beg to intimate that, on and after the 31st December, 1885, Messrs. Charles Day & Co., of London, will CEASE TO BE EXPORT AGENTS for our Lil. Whisky.
All Orders sent to us direct, pending new arrangements, shall receive best attention.
KINAHAN & Co.,
20, Great Titchfield St., London, W.
November, 1885.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.
THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay, hereby invites TENDERS for the supply of earth for filling in land for burial purposes at Haines road.
All information may be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Tenders must be duly signed, enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and delivered at his office, not later than 2 P. M. on MONDAY, the 15th February, 1886.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Office of the Ex. Engr., Municipality (Sewerage Dept.), Bombay, February 6, 1886.

TO LET, FURNISHED WITH LAMPS, GLASS AND CROCKERY COMPLETE.
SHEDDEN HOUSE, OOTACAMAND.
ONE of the best houses on the Nilgiris, contains Hall, dining and drawing rooms, five bed-rooms, five dressing and six bath-rooms, and with extensive stabling and out-offices.
Apply to H. W. BLISS, Madras C.S.,
Ootacamand.

FOR BARODA AND DISTRICT.
PURE (Kangra Valley) HOLTA TEAS.
SINCE we established ourselves as SOLE AGENTS of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY, Limited, our Teas are supplied to Messes and Gentry, and are acknowledged by them as SUPERIOR and UNSURPASSABLE TEAS, of which a great desideratum has been felt for a long time past. We STRONGLY recommend our SUPERIOR Teas to those who have not tried them as yet.
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FOR SALE, a lucrative business in the N.-W. P. It has recently been thoroughly stocked with a Splendid Assortment of Fancy and Miscellaneous Goods, Stores, Provisions, Wines, Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, and other Requisites for a large General mixed Trade, and there is every facility for increasing what has been for many years a well-paying concern. The Shop is handsome, spacious and well-fitted, and will be let at a low rental, either on lease or as may be agreed upon. The New Stock which has only arrived since December last is offered at Cost Price with the usual commission added, and must be taken over intact. Other, as valuation or as may be mutually arranged. For further particulars apply to W. SHEPPERSON, Great Western Hotel Bombay.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to hat produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE AND IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE AND IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels langnor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting diseases, scrofula and tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever orterrible co dition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
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and for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co, Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
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"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writting for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. In a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
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CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
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DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
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NOTICES.

MUDIE'S
SELECT LIBRARY, LONDON.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST BOOKS.
I. MUDIE'S CLEARANCE CATALOGUE OF SURPLUS BOOKS.
All in perfectly sound second-hand condition.
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In Half Roan, Half Persian, or Half Calf.
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In Sets, all Half Bound, for Public Institutions, &c.
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THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Free Church Native Girls' School Bazaar, Sassoon Mechanics Institute, from 4 to 7 p.m.
Meeting, Eye and Ear infirmary, Girgaum, 5 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Mikado," 9 p.m.
Alfred Theatre, M. Volpi, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Metear, from Australia; Panthesiba, Liverpool; H. M. S. Philomel, Muscat; Gitana, Calicut; Colombo (s), Marseilles; and Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Akaba (s) and Sanoora (s), for Rangoon and Moulmein; India (s), Galle; and Malda, Calcutta.

NOTICE.—H. E. the Governor's Band will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Thursday.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 6th inst. shows a decrease of Rs. 1,248 in receipts.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per extra s.s. Zambesi will be closed at the General Post Office to-day, at 10 a.m.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in the last month was 2,636, the daily average being 85. The total new admissions were 1,066, and the number of children vaccinated 149.

RETIREMENT FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Mr. J. F. VAZ, Chief Superintendent in the Military Department of the Secretariat, retired from Government service yesterday, on the pension to which he is entitled. He had been in Government employ for the last forty years.

AN UNFORTUNATE VAGRANT.—George Cope, an Eurasian, was charged yesterday before Mr. Ryan by Inspector Huldway with begging and wandering about the town without any visible means of subsistence. The inspector stated that he arrested Cope as he had stopped a lady named Mrs. Lovett, and demanded alms from her. He admitted stopping the young lady, but said he was starving. He was sent to the Workhouse.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney on the body of one Rowjee Ramjee. It appears that deceased fell from the window on the third storey of a house, while he was hooking a cage on the window. He was picked up in an unconscious state. On the way to the J. J. Hospital he died. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

KILLED BY A TIGER.—Intelligence has been received at Surat that a Parsee youth, named Sorabjee Rustomjee Postwalla, who was engaged in business as a liquor-shopkeeper, was killed by a tiger a few days since at Oodeypore. It appears that the unfortunate youth was returning on horseback to his house from a visit to a neighbouring village, when a tiger sprang upon him and carried his body off to the jungle. The jungle was beaten by the deceased's brother with the assistance of the villagers, and the body, in a dreadfully mutilated condition, was recovered.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF MILITARY NECESSARIES.—Antone Chowree and another Madrasee were charged yesterday before Mr. Ryan with having in their possession a suit of regimental uniform of last year's issue. The accused were lying drunk at Colaba with the uniform in their possession. A sepoy woke them up, and they commenced to hustle him. They were taken to the chowkey where Mr. Rennie noticed the martial "tops," and on questioning them, they stated the uniform was given them by a soldier at Colaba. They were unable to point out the person, and his worship, fined them Rs. 5 each.

SUICIDE.—Dr. Blaney, the coroner, yesterday held an inquest on the body of a woman named Gunga, a Hindoo, which was found in the canal near the Byculla bridge. It appeared from the evidence that the woman, aged 16 years, was the wife of a cook in the service of Mr. Allen, an engine-driver on the G. I. P. Railway Co., living at Berkley Place, and was for some time of unsound mind and used to talk incoherently. On Tuesday she was missed by her husband, and after searching for her he reported the fact to the police. In the evening he was shown the body of Gunga and identified it as that of his wife. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College Library on Tuesday last, Dr. Hormusji H. Cook in the chair. Members present:—Drs Atmaram Pandurang, J. A. De Gama, N. N. Katruck, R. D. Nanji, C. E. Dadachanji, Chunilal Bhoridundas, F. B. Nariman, B. S. Suroff, K. B. Prabakar, Jesunagir J. Curseiji, H. L. Apoo, D. B. Master, Bomanji Framji, A. D. Mody, E. F. Setna, M. D. Karania, Jumnadas Premchand, Dorabji Hormusji, Cowasji Pestonji, Dadabhoy Jamasji, and Temulji Bhicaji, the honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Dr. Ruttonji Dorabji Nanji read notes of two cases of puerperal fever with complications.

ROAD COMMUNICATION IN SALSETTE.—If the inhabitants of Salsette should long remain without having such road communications throughout their district as they desire, it shall not be for any want of energy on their part to move the authorities in the matter. A petition has been presented by the inhabitants of Poinser, Marwada, Bandarpakadi and Charenope, to Mr. G. F. Sheppard, Commissioner, Northern Division, setting forth the disadvantages under which they labour for want of a good road connecting these villages, and stating, in terms of regret, that their prayer for the construction of a branch from the main road at Kharandi was summarily rejected by the Local Board. The memorialists allege that the indifference of the Board to their wants is due to the absence of a representative on their behalf in that body.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of January, 1886.

	Rs. 100 Prizes.	Ans.	Nos.
Special Line Up		1	8/7339
Yellow Line Up		1	A 07450
	Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Yellow Line Down		2	113234
Yellow Line Up		2	130129
Yellow Line Up		2	136875
Yellow Line Up		2	139949
Hutta Line Down		½	108401
Green Line Up		½	136158
Special Line Down		½	19393
Red Line Down		1	009498
Lavender Line Down		1	96371
Lavender Line Down		1	992263
Green Line Down		1	A 24018
Red Line Up		1	011676
Green Line Up		½	124202
Brown Line Down		½	131088
Special Line Down		½	235434

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A STATION MASTER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Shereadji Framji, the Station Master of the Mahaluxmi station, and Ameer Allamud, a porter, were charged with the theft of two tins containing kerosine and cocoanut oil. It appeared from the evidence that on Monday a policeman, who did duty at the station, while eating his dinner outside the premises between two and three o'clock, noticed the first accused beckoned a coolly who was sitting on the steps into the station. He then saw him take him into the oil-room, and the tins placed on his head by the accused. His suspicions were roused by the latter being let out by a private small gate and not by the usual way. The policeman hastily finished his meal, and putting on his belt followed the cooly till near the Byculla bridge, when he stopped him and asked him about his load. He then stated that he had been called by the first accused, who had given the tins to be taken to a Bania who had a shop in Bhendi Bazaar. The cooly was made over to a sepoy, and the matter reported to an inspector. Mr. Balcrishna appeared for the accused No. 1. The case was adjourned till to-day for an examination of the books of the Banis, who sold the oil for the accused.

PERSONATING A POLICE SEPOY.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Mahon charged Tookaram Gunnoo before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with personating a police sepoy. Mr. Mahon stated that the accused had once been a police sepoy, but had been discharged from the force. He was in the habit of going about and personating a sepoy and extorting money from shopkeepers. About a week ago the prisoner visited a wood depôt at Chowpatty and examined the weights there. He told the wood-measurer who was in charge that he was a Mahr's man appointed to test weights and measures, and that he would have to take away those in the shop to test them. He, however, would not do so if he was paid Rs. 30. After haggling for some time, he ultimately agreed to take eight annas, and went away on the promise made to him that he would get more some other day. The servant informed his master, the owner of the depôt, that he had paid a sepoy eight annas. Being more intelligent than his servant the latter at once saw how matters stood, and arranged to give the prisoner into the hands of the police if he came again. He did so; a sepoy was called and he was given in charge. Admitting a previous conviction, the prisoner was sent to jail for nine months.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

LAWN-TENNIS HANDICAP TOURNAMENT.

THE following is the result of the final ties:—

THIRD TIES.

Johnston beat Pease, 6—3 5—6 6—4.
Ward beat Rathbone, 6—5 6—5.

FINAL TIE.

Ward beat Johnston, 6—3 6—1; and won the handicap.

MARRYATT CUP.

The following is the result of the 1st ties:—
Gould beat Merriman, 6—3 5—6 6—1.
Nicholson beat Cloete, 6—1 6—3.
MacCartie beat Kerr, scratched.
O'Connor beat Pease, 6—5 6—3.
Rathbone beat Beaufort, scratched.
Hart beat Murray, scratched.
Ward—bye.
The following are the drawings for the 2nd ties:—
Hart *v.* O'Connor.
Ward *v.* Nicholson.
Gould *v.* MacCartie.
Rathbone—bye.
To be played off by Wednesday evening, the 17th instant.

ANNIVERSARY BANQUET AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 7.

A BANQUET was given on the 5th inst. by H. E. the Minister at his palace to celebrate the anniversary of the installation of His Highness the Nizam. About 300 guests were present, including Mr. Cordery, General Gordon, (commanding the subsidiary force), Lady Prendergast, &c.

H. E. the Nawab Salar Jung in proposing the health of the Nizam said:—

Mr. Cordery, Nobles, Ladies and Gentlemen.—The 5th of February of the year 1884, will ever be remembered in the annals of Hyderabad as a day of general rejoicing and happy festivity. For, on that auspicious day, His Highness ascended the "musnad" of his illustrious ancestors, and was then invested by the late Viceroy with sovereign rights, authority and power over his broad dominions. It is to celebrate the second anniversary of that joyful event that we have met here this evening. This festivity will henceforth become an annual institution, and I fervently hope and pray that the King of Kings may ordain that for very many years to come His Highness' Government may celebrate, with rejoicing, the anniversary of His Highness's installation. Last year I availed myself of the opportunity afforded me, on a similar occasion, of taking a retrospective view of the principal events that had occurred in His Highness' dominions, and the principal reforms that had been inaugurated by this Government under His Highness' directions. I shall now venture, with your permission, to do so again, for I think, Gentlemen, that this is a befitting occasion for a brief exposition, not only of the principal events that have occurred, but also of the new directions that Government have been able to take in the matter of reforming and improving the Administration of the country at large. As regards Hyderabad itself, last year opened brightly in every way. Our beloved sovereign until recently enjoyed the full blessings of health, but unfortunately about a fortnight ago, he was, I am grieved to say temporarily prostrated by a sharp attack of fever. I am however happy to be able to announce that he has now completely recovered from his indisposition, and will shortly be able to go about as usual. The agricultural prospects of the country also opened brightly, and although at the commencement the rains partially held off, causing slight damage to some of the early crops, they made ample amends for the same and by the blessing of Providence we were then favoured with a bountiful rainfall which greatly benefited our later crops. The revenues have come in steadily and regularly; trade in its different branches has prospered and increasing space as the customs returns show; and order, peace, and prosperity have prevailed throughout the length and breadth of His Highness' Dominions. It is true that two or three slight disturbances have taken place in the outlying districts, but so long as human infirmities prevail, such unfortunate occurrences will occasionally take place in every country. I am however glad to say that these disturbances have been put down with a strong hand, and the authority of Government in the interest of order and security has been thoroughly asserted. With the incidents that have occurred outside of Hyderabad we have nothing to do, but I may be allowed to touch upon one memorable event which at one time seriously threatened to disturb that peace and security which all of us from prince to peasant enjoy under the just and benign rule of the Paramount Power, throughout this vast continent. Gentlemen, you will at once understand that I am alluding to a time during the last hot weather when the North-West frontier of our Empire was overhung by dark clouds, and the invasion of Afghanistan was threatened by Russia. The inevitable evils of war would have followed had it not been for the great genius, sagacity and skilful diplomacy of the illustrious nobleman who presides over the Government of India, which alone averted that calamity. And here I may be allowed to state that in touchin; upon this subject, I am not out of place, because it not only affects these provinces just as much as it does the rest of India, but also because when the honour of an impending war were in the air, His Highness with that true friendship and loyalty which have ever distinguished the relations between his illustrious House and the British Government at once preferred the assistance of his own Troops for service with those of the Imperial Army on this important frontier. This offer was not made in a merely complimentary spirit; it was not a nominal one made simply with a view to show the British Government the good will towards them of the Native Prince in question, but it was put forward after calm consideration, careful thought, and in all sincerity and earnestness. Other Native Princes did the same, and their deep loyalty and true devotion met with a most generous and hearty acknowledgment from only from the Government of India, but also from Her Majesty the Queen—Empress. This acknowledgment has but recently taken a tangible shape in the restitution of the historical fort of Gooty to its rightful owner,—the Maharaja Scindia. This measure has not only been hailed with general satisfaction throughout India, but it has also made an indelible impression upon the minds of the different races who inhabit this vast Empire, of the gol faith, generosity and justice of the Paramount Power. Should unhappily the time ever come (id Heaven forbid that it may) when this fair country is made the theatre of war, I earnestly trust that our humble offers will not merely receive the genous approbation and acknowledgment of our Que—Empress, but that Her Majesty will be pleased to utilize the armies of her native States. I trust will not be considered presumptuous on my paro express an opinion on this important questiobut I may be permitted to state that it would bwise and politic on the part of the Paramount ower to make use of the armies of the feudato Princes, so as to ward off, if possible, from them eathe bread of idleness, and thus convince them of e confidence and trust that their Queen-Empresposes in their loyalty and devotion. All Native lices would i feel sure hail this measure with satsfaction, and as for the Nizam himself, I know would be a source of great pleasure and gratifican to him if our troops were employed side by s with British soldiers in fighting the enemies England. For, Gentlemen, we boast to consider British India as the bulwark and flag of India. In perfectly justified in saying that we consideme British flag as our national flag, for the Que-Empress now occupies precisely the same exted position in India, as the Mogul Emperorid before. Within the last 200 years a hardly ative State existed which did not in a measurewe allegiance to the Mogul Emperor. Thus ti analogy is complete, but with this difference, that whereas under the Mogul Empire Native ates were not secure from external aggressi they now enjoy perfect immunity from such dær. But, Gentlemen, I am not fully qualifies speak on these important matters, and I shall t before leaving to the end of July, when content selt with giving you a brief *resumé* of the fo important administrative reforms which ve been introduced into these territories during the past year. Following upon t line of conduct laid down by the late and I have, h His Highness' sanction, established civil cou in the North Western Division. As regards benefit likely to be derived from this measureinion seems to be divided. There are some wh say that these courts supply a much felt need, amat suitors will now get speedy justice, thus do away with the law's delays. Others again urthat these courts will give rise to increased ation,—which does not always prove an unmixedessing, and that it will operate harshly ainst the agricultural community, who form thmost population in the districts. My friend Mordery, who lately visited Aurungabad, and madmself acquainted with the working of the Cou there, does not appear to have been favouralimpressed with the system. Owing to his widperience, and intimate knowledge of the operatiof the Civil Courts throughout India, his advis entitled to the highest respect, and his opinion ies with it great weight. At present I am nn a position to express an opinion one way or lother, but His Highness' Government will carly consider the matter in its different aspects will then decide upon the question of the aboh of these Courts, or their retention in a modiform. Another very important work has been don connection with the settlement of old claims nst Government, of hereditary *rusumdars* and age officials. These *rusumdars* and village offic are the survivors of the ancient village commu system which at one time existed throughthe greater part of India, but which does not in its integrity now. The lands and dues which had been enjoyed from time immemorial were sorears ago resumed, and arrangements were thade by which, in future, they were to be paid by srnment in cash. This system was good in itself owing to disputes and delays regarding the adjust of accounts, arrears were allowed to accumu, until they had reached a very large amount ed. Much misapprehension existed on this sut; exaggerated statements were put forward, this circumstance was made a matter of reproo Government. I am now happy to be able to ounce, that, under instructions from His High, vigorous measures have been adopted for tlement of these claims and they have been attd with most gratifying results. Out of the su a crore and a half of rupees as shown in the ants as due by Government, about a crore has paid, adjusted or otherwise disposed of leavinum of about 50 lakhs only for settlement. By the close of the current year, the remg balance will also, it is hoped, be settled. ier His Highness's orders a General Committtth Sub-Committees for the different departmeto work under it, has been appointed, a view to settle the budget of expenditure foicurrent year. The various Sub-Committees Hone their work well, and when the General mittee have concluded their labours, we will laced in possession of a mass of new and i information regarding the financial position a different departments of the State. This infoion will be most useful to His Highness's Gouent in the matter effecting economy, and incre expenditure whenever an increase may be fassentially needed. And now, gentlemen, I hereby summerated to you the most salient fes of the reforms introduced by His Highnessovernment during the past year. There are other reforms of minor importance, with whirill not trouble you at this late hour. Indeed I am afraid, I have already exceeded the bounds of an evening speech. I cannot, however, conclude without expressing to my friend Mr. Cordery, the cordial acknowledgments of His Highness' Government for the invaluable advice and assistance he has always most willingly rendered to us. He has truly been "the guide, philosopher, and friend" of this Government. For the keen interest he takes in the welfare of the Hyderabad State, and for the invaluable assistance we have always received at his hands we are most truly grateful to him. Before I sit down. I have another pleasing duty to perform. I wish publicly to express to the different Moeen-ool-Mabams, to all the Secretaries, and to the heads of the various departments, my hearty acknowledgments of their zealous services, and my appreciation of the loyal spirit in which they have taken up and carried out my views with regard to reforms and the work of administration. And now ladies and gentlemen, I ask you all to drink to the health, happiness and long life of His Highness, and to the continued success and prosperity of his rule.

Mr. Cordery said:—Nawab Salar Jung, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I rise to say a few words only of congratulation to the Minister on his finding himself able to lay before us so fair a record both of achievement and of intention, in the eloquent speech to which we have just had the pleasure of listening. Two years have now passed since at an entertainment given in compliment to his first nomination to his present high post, I ventured to express my confidence that he would rise equal to the great demands made by his position on his ability and integrity of purpose. And I am happy to be able to say that I have watched the experience and work of every month adding to his natural talents—of which we have received a convincing proof in his address of to-night—and to his other qualifications for facing the difficult and complicated problems with which he has had to deal in the management of the many conflicting interests necessarily arising in a Native State of this magnitude and extent. The help and favour of His Highness tided him over many of the rocks through which he had to steer at the outset; and it is the sincere desire and hope of the British Government that that favour will continue to be exercised in his support for many years to come. I will not follow his enumeration of his measures in detail; but with respect to His Highness' offer of troops for service in Afghanistan, I may mention that I had the honor of conveying to His Highness Her Majesty's gratification at that offer being made, and that I then remarked, as I would repeat on the present occasion, that, whether the troops were called out into the actual campaign, or whether events should prove this to be needless or not, yet the general knowledge of the fact that the loyalty of the Native States in India was at our back, was one of the best preventives of the evil which was apprehended arising at our door. We have also to acknowledge with many thanks the kindly manner in which Nawab Salar Jung has spoken of myself, and I can assure him that if he has found my advice of any service to him, it has been a pleasure to me to give it. I would conclude by cordially joining in the good wishes expressed that His Highness may live to enjoy many more happy and auspicious aniversaries of his accession.

After dinner the company rep ired to the gardens, which had been brilliantly illuminated by means of electricity and thousands of tumbler lights. The proceedings were wound up with a display of fireworks.

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN AN ARTIST AND HIS AGENTS.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN delivered at the High Court, on Tuesday, judgment in the suit brought by Mr. Albert Frankel to recover Rs. 2,655 from Messrs. Soundy and Company, in respect of certain portraits painted by him. In his claim Mr. Frankel had included the value of certain articles belonging to him, which, he said, had been detained by the defendants. Mr. Lang and Mr. Russel, instructed by Mr. A. F. Turner, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, for the defendants.

We give the following extract from his lordship's judgment:—

In this case the statement in the plaint is briefly as follows:—About November, 1883, it was agreed between the parties that plaintiff, Mr. Frankel, who is an artist, should proceed to Hyderabad, and paint for Messrs. Soundy and Co., at their premises in Rampart-row; defendants to obtain the orders and to receive a commission of 20 per cent. on the amounts realized. This agreement was reduced to writing on the 26th of June, 1884. Under this agreement certain pictures were painted, but although they received payment, defendants did not pay plaintiff the whole of his share. About March, 1884, an advertisement appeared in the newspapers for an artist to paint a portrait of the late Salar Jung. As plaintiff's agent defendants applied for the work which plaintiff agreed to perform for Rs. 3,500, defendants to provide the frame for the picture and to receive 50 per cent. on the profits. Plaintiff received Rs. 1,500 defendants received, but have not paid the plaintiff his share. In July, 1884, plaintiff proceeded to Hyderabad and left with defendants a portrait of Mr. Soundy worth Rs. 200, an oil painting worth Rs. 500, and sundry articles worth Rs. 151. These defendants have detained and refuse to give up. Plaintiff therefore prays for judgment for Rs. 2,655-3-8 due to him for his share under the agreement and for the value of the property detained, with 9 per cent., interest and costs. In their written statement defendants answer that they are not indebted to plaintiff, and put in accounts of their mutual transactions showing a balance of Rs. 751-7-11 due to them from plaintiff. As regards plaintiff's allegations they state as follows:—One-half of the amount realised for the portrait of Sir Salar Jung is credited to plaintiff. Further it was agreed between the parties that all sums realised from orders obtained at Hyderabad should be divided equally between the plaintiff and defendants, the costs and expenses of and incidental to obtaining such orders to be borne equally between them. The portrait of Mr. Soundy was a specimen portrait which was presented to him by plaintiff. An oil painting of the Minister of Tonk is with defendants, and they are willing to return it when their accounts are settled. Further, plaintiff left with defendants a few articles of small value, which has neglected to remove. Accordingly defendants claim from plaintiff Rs. 751-7-11 and costs. Upon these pleadings the first and most important issue is, whether it was agreed between plaintiff and defendants that all sums realised from orders obtained at Hyderabad, and all costs and expenses incidental to obtaining such orders, should be divided between and borne by plaintiff and defendants in equal shares? The principal witness for defendants as to this agreement is Mr. Soundy, who is a partner and manager. His story is that this agreement arose out of the arrangement of 50 per cent. made regarding Sir Salar Jung's picture, and was in fact an extension of dealings with other Hyderabad pictures. According to him the agreement was not formally concluded on any one occasion, but was the result of several interviews and conversations, extending from about April, 1884, when the order for Sir Salar's picture was given, to the end of July, 1884, when plaintiff and Mr. Soundy went to Hyderabad together. In these statements Mr. Soundy is more or less corroborated by his son, Mr. H. Soundy, and Mr. Rodrigues, defendant's accountant, who say that they were present when these conversations took place. On the other hand, plaintiff entirely denies the alleged agreement, and does not even admit that such an arrangement was suggested. Now in dealing with this issue I must be borne in mind that the burden of proof is upon the defendants to establish the existence of the alleged contract; also looking to the very informal nature of the alleged transaction, the court must treat the case somewhat strictly and be fully satisfied that the consent of plaintiff was really given. On a consideration of the whole case my impression is that the matter was debated between the parties, but that the agreement was never actually completed. . . . Now it is evident that the alleged 50 per cent. agreement regarding Hyderabad pictures was a special arrangement not covered by exhibit B. So the question naturally arises, why is such an important special arrangement not referred to in more specific terms? If the 50 per cent. Hyderabad arrangement was really negotiated prior to the 26th of June, it seems impossible to explain why it was not embodied in this written agreement. The more so when we consider the reason given by Mr. Soundy for the execution of the written agreement (exhibit B.) He states that this agreement was reduced to writing because he began to lose confidence in plaintiff owing to his dealing direct with customers contrary to the oral arrangement. But if he considered it necessary, on this ground, to reduce to writing the 20 per cent. agreement which had already been acted upon for several months, as shown in plaintiff's passbook, was it not much more necessary to reduce to writing the 50 per cent. agreement which had never been acted upon, and which was much more burdensome to the plaintiff? Again, in his deposition Mr. Soundy stated that the 50 per cent. Hyderabad agreement was finally concluded about the middle of June. I, therefore, pointed out to him that this statement was incompatible with clause 7 of the agreement of 26th June (exhibit B.) For if this important special arrangement was really settled about the 15th of June, covering the whole of plaintiff's artistic work after leaving Bombay, it would be absurd to suppose that ten days later in a written agreement the parties would provide for the future making of such an arrangement by conference and by the exchange of letters which were to be held binding. Upon this being pointed out to him, Mr. Soundy said that, perhaps, the Hyderabad agreement was not concluded till after the 26th of June, that is, during the six days before the 2nd of July when they both left Bombay. But if the agreement was concluded after (exhibit B.) it would have been concluded in accordance with the terms of paragraph 7 of that document, *i. e.*, by conference and exchange of letters, and it is not alleged that any such proceedings took place. For these reasons it appears to me that the story told by Mr. Soundy and his witnesses is not compatible with the terms of exhibit B. Accordingly upon the first issue I must decide that the 50 per cent. agreement as to the Hyderabad pictures is not proved. The second issue is, whether the portrait of Mr. Soundy was not a specimen portrait and presented to Mr. Soundy by plaintiff? I find that the picture was painted as a specimen, but there is no satisfactory evidence that it was presented to Mr. Soundy. The third and fifth issues relate to the set-off claimed by defendants. After going through several items of the accounts submitted by the parties in detail, his lordship said:—Account No. 3 shows the claim of defendants under the alleged 50 per cent. agreement. As this agreement has not been proved, plaintiff's counsel contends that nothing at all should be allowed for these Hyderabad pictures, as defendants have expressly stated (vide exhibit L.) that the 20 per cent. agreement referred only to Bombay; also because defendants put an end to that agreement. This is true; but, on the other hand, plaintiff maintained that the agreement (exhibit B.) extended to all their mutual transactions, and it is equiable that defendants should receive some commission upon the orders they helped to obtain. If plaintiff accepted this assistance he is bound to give reasonable remuneration. After naming the pictures for which orders had been obtained by the defendants, who were consequently held entitled to 20 per cent. commission, his lordship said:—As regards item six, Rs. 200, it has been found upon the 2nd issue that the portrait of Mr. Soundy is the property of plaintiff. It should, therefore, be returned to him. If defendants fail to return it they must pay plaintiff Rs. 200, the price claimed. The picture of the Minister of Tonk has been returned in court. Plaintiff says that it has been damaged, but general inspection does not show any serious injury, and plaintiff by voluntarily depositing it with defendant without reward accepted the ordinary risk of deterioration and casualties. Failing proof of negligence defendants as depositaries cannot be held liable. This item must therefore be omitted. The last item 8 is Rs. 151 on account of sundry articles left with defendants. These things have been brought in court and may be handed over to plaintiff. It does not appear that defendants ever refused to give them up. The total of the five items allowed is Rs. 2,205-7-1, and this is the amount to be credited to plaintiff under the 4th issue. Deducting from this Rs. 1,089-8, the amount of defendants' set-off, there remains a net balance of Rs. 1,116-15-1 due to plaintiff from defendants. As regards interest no evidence has been given as to the custom in such cases of commission, but I think a moderate rate of interest, 6 per cent., may be allowed up to judgment from the 27th February, 1885, the date on which the formal demand was made upon defendants. There remains the question of costs. Defendants contend that under section 22 of Act XV. of 1882 no costs can be allowed to plaintiff if less than Rs. 2,000 is decreed. This section applies to "any suit cognizable by the Small Cause Court," when instituted in the High Court, so the question is whether the present suit was so cognizable? I think not, because the amount or value of the subject matter, that is, if the claim exceeded Rs. 2,000, vide section 18. That this is the correct view of the case seems to be shown by the wording of section 20, which speaks of a suit which would be cognizable by the Small Cause Court if the amount or value did not exceed Rs. 2,000. This expression seems to indicate that even in the class of cases in which the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court is not excluded by section 19 a suit is not "cognizable" if it exceeds the pecuniary limit. A reference to section 20 also explains in what cases a decree could be given in a Small Cause Court suit for a sum exceeding Rs. 2,000, for under that section suits of any amount may, by agreement, be made cognizable by a Small Cause Court. I think, therefore, that there is no prohibition to giving plaintiff costs in the present suit. Accordingly I make the costs proportional, equivalent to 18-22nds, adding for the purposes of calculating costs, Rs. 700 to the amount decreed to plaintiff, on account of the value of the two pictures improperly detained by defendants. Interest at 6 per cent. upon the judgment up to payment.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

INADEQUATE PUNISHMENT FOR CAUSING HURT.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* MAWA GEWA.

THIS was a review of a sentence of two months' rigorous imprisonment passed upon the accused by Mr. Motilal Chunilal, first-class magistrate, Mehmadabad, upon conviction of voluntarily causing hurt by a dangerous weapon. The proceedings came up before their lordships to consider the adequacy of the sentence.

The facts of the case, as stated by the magistrate, were that the accused was cutting down a hedge made for the protection of a *nim* plant belonging to Suraj, wife of Aju Mana, who protested. The accused thereupon struck her on the forehead with the edge of the hatchet which he had in his hand. It was proved by the evidence that the complainant received the injuries from a dangerous weapon, and she was seen bleeding; and it was also proved that the accused inflicted the injuries. The accused pleaded an *alibi*, but the magistrate disbelieved the evidence called in support of it and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two months.

Their lordships, in disposing of the matter, did not interfere with the sentence; but remarked that as the offence was punishable under section 324 of the Indian Penal Code—the accused having struck a woman on her forehead with a hatchet which would seem that the wound was half-an-inch deep—the sentence was quite inadequate.

AN APPEAL BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* NINGARDI RAMAPA.

THIS was an appeal by the Government of Bombay from a decision of Mr. J. L. Johnston, acting Sessions Judge of Dharwar, before whom the prisoner was tried on a charge of murder on the 12th of June last and was acquitted. Mr. Pandurang, acting Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The accused was charged with causing the death of one Yellaradi, who was last seen alive on the 12th May last near the spot where he was murdered. He was unable to walk without a stick, one of his legs being deformed; and was going on business from one village to another. His wife was reprimanded with for allowing him to go out after dark, but said "Let him go; he has business." Next morning his dead body was found near a *nullah*. His wife suspected his half-brothers, and their houses were searched; but no clue to the murderer could be obtained. Deceased had a quarrel every day with his wife, who did not like him, because he was crooked, and because he gave a share of his property to his half-brothers, with whom he was on good terms. The half-brothers, on the other hand, suspected the accused, brother-in-law of the deceased, and the deceased's wife. Two days later, the accused took the chief constable to a field where he produced a sickle from a boundary ditch, where it was buried under earth and clods, with blood stains upon it. After the confessions of the accused and the deceased's sister were taken down, they were committed by the third-class magistrate. A jemadar stated that, on the arrest of the accused, he found a *dhotur* and a *bundi* on a pole with other clothes which appeared to have been newly washed, and to have had stains of blood on some of them. The wife of the deceased was tendered a pardon by the magistrate. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that the evidence was insufficient to sustain the charge of murder against the accused; and concurring with the assessors, acquitted him.

Government appealed from the above order on the grounds, among others, that the confession of the prisoner was true and was corroborated by the evidence produced at the trial; that there was no ground whatever for supposing that the confession of the accused was obtained by threats or coercion; that the circumstances showed that it was voluntarily made; that it was corroborated by the production of the sickle; that the evidence showed a sufficient motive for the commission of the offence, &c. Government therefore prayed that their lordships would send for the record and proceedings, reverse the order of acquittal, and pass such order as the ends of justice might require.

Their lordships on consideration of the matter, ordered the record and proceedings to be sent for.

ANOTHER MURDER CASE REMANDED FOR INQUIRY.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* RUPYA SHIVA.

THEIR lordships delivered their decision in this case, which they had taken time to consider. It was a confirmation case, the prisoner having been sentenced to death, subject to the sanction of the High Court, by Dr. Pollen, acting Sessions Judge of Poona, in November last. The sentence came up for confirmation in December, but instead of confirming it, their lordships remanded the case for further inquiry on certain points connected with the circumstances under which two confessions were said to have been made by the accused. The accused stated that he was beaten by the police, and so induced to confess an allegation which was not inquired into by Dr. Pollen. Their lordships directed that the trying magistrates should be called and examined about all the surrounding circumstances, so that the High Court might be enabled to judge whether any fear, expectation, or inducement existed, prompting the prisoner to confess. The lower court was also to inquire into the custody in which the prisoner was kept after his arrest. As directed by the High Court, additional evidence had been taken by Mr. Candy, Sessions Judge of Poona, who forwarded it to the High Court on the 15th ult. The matter came on again before their lordships last week, when we gave a report of it. Mr. V. Bhatavdekur appeared for the accused, and the acting Government Pleader for the Crown. Their lordships have now reversed the order of Dr. Pollen, and directed a retrial of the prisoner at a Court of Sessions.

THE MALLEGAUM RIOT CASES.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* AMIRKHAN MISHRIKHAN.

MR. MACPHERSON, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, on behalf of the accused, applied for an order to quash the sentence of rigorous imprisonment passed upon his client by Mr. Nanabhai, special magistrate at Mallegaum, and confirmed by the Sessions Judge, who, however, reduced the term of imprisonment. The charge against the accused was that he had used threatening language to Colonel Wilson, the then District Superintendent of Police, and at present the acting Commissioner of Police at Bombay.

Mr. Justice Birdwood said it was a small matter, in which a severe punishment had not been inflicted. It came before them in reference to their extraordinary original jurisdiction; and they thought it right that notice should be given to the Government Pleader. The accused was on bail and would not be prejudiced. Their lordships then fixed the matter for Wednesday next.

THE FOREST COMMISSION.

RAO SAHEB NARAYAN VASUDEV KUNTE, Mamledar of Shahapur, in a further statement made before the Forest Commission at Kalyan on the 2nd inst., said:—In February last, at Khardi, I spoke to Mr. Loch and mentioned to him that the ryots suffered much annoyance in procuring tahal, karvi, firewood, and wood for agricultural implements. I said nothing about corruption. Mr. Loch said that he had taken up the subject of karvi and firewood supply, and that he would submit his report to Government on those two points; but it was useless to take up other matters as he would then have to fight out the question with the Conservator whose opinion would probably prevail with Government.

Rao Saheb Shitaram Damodar Ovalekar, Mamledar of Kalyan, has given the following among other additional evidence:—I have heard a few cases of corruption on the part of the forest guards, but not of any organised system of contribution. No regular complaints were made to me. So I did not report the matter to the higher authorities. When a forest theft occurs, the forest guards generally compound themselves by simply reporting the matter to their superiors who forward the reports either to the police or magistrate for further action. When the police patel discovers the theft, he reports to the magistrate who sends it to the forest ranger who in his turn refers to the round guard. This officer generally reports that after careful inquiry no clue can be obtained and there the matter ends. I state this from the several cases that came before me in the course of my work. Sometimes these cases are discovered by the village officers. I consider that the patels of villages have better opportunities of discovering forest offences than the forest guards as the latter have the forest of several villages to watch over while the patel's duties are confined to one village. I am of opinion that the patels do not do as much as they might, to discover or prevent forest offences. The patels do not get any special remuneration on account of forest and that is the reason of their apathy. The beat guards have better opportunities of tracing forest offences than the regular police. There are thirty-four police men for this taluka, while the number of forest guards is about fifty. Detection of offences with regard to teak has become specially difficult in this taluka, on account of the disposal of all teak in malki numbers by Government, and once the wood is brought to the railway station, it is difficult to identify the wood removed without permission from the Government forest.

ALLEGED SALE OF OBSCENE PICTURES.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Daniel Hart, an American, surrendered to his bail to answer a charge, before Mr. Ryan, of exhibiting and selling obscene pictures. Mr. Burder appeared for Hart.

His worship said that he had not as yet received the pictures which had been sent to Calcutta. It appeared that Mr. Syed Ameer Hossain was the magistrate who had convicted Hart, and he was accordingly making another appointment under Government. Probably Mr. Gupta, the gentleman to whom the pictures had been sent, had sent them on to Mr. Hossain, and hence arose the delay. His worship had no doubt that an answer would be received in a day or two.

Mr. Burder remarked the case would probably go on indefinitely. He wished that the case should be disposed of as it stood.

His worship.—The reference was made to the authorities at Calcutta at your request.

Mr. Burder admitted it was; but he was, he said, under the impression that the case would be disposed of without further delay. Were it not for this delay, his client could be travelling. He was quite able to prove that the pictures were no worse than the ordinary ones exhibited in London. He spoke from personal experience. His worship would not buy any himself, but he hardly thought they could be objected to when the illustrated works of Emile Zola and Balsac were allowed to be exhibited in the stationers' shop-windows in the town. It was a very difficult thing to draw the line in these matters. There was the picture of Nana in which every detail of the subject was canvassed, and the representation sold all over London and exhibited throughout the provinces. Was this allowed. Mr. Burder asked, because it was the work of a Russian artist? As long as those disgusting photographs known as Port Said pictures were not among the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 10.

THE quotations from the London Stock Exchange yesterday were without alteration of any kind, Consols remaining at 100½, the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 100½, and Rupee Paper at 73½ for fours and 75½ for fours-and-a-half.

In the produce markets, Coffee, Cocoanut Oil, and Seeds are all reported unchanged, but Wheat comes firm. In London arrival prices are mostly 6d. per quarter higher, but No. 1 Soft White in Liverpool is 1d. per cental lower.

Regarding Cotton the advices from home continue weak. In Liverpool yesterday the sales were only 7,000 bales, and although spot quotations were unchanged, Americans to arrive were 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower. In New York ready Cotton was 1-16 cents, futures 3 points easier yesterday. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Tuesday's Receipts	21,000	12,000	16,000
Four days'	55,000	37,000	56,000
Total since 1st Sept	4,235,000	4,228,000	4,12[illegible],000

For the first time the receipts at the ports are, ahead of the corresponding period of last season, and at the level they are maintaining, look like gaining ground very rapidly on last year's figures.

Cotton here to-day has been very dull with free sellers of everything except Bengals and very few buyers. The transactions reported for export make up a very limited total, and prices may be called practically Re. 1 per candy lower. Best Broach has been done at Rs. 200½, and we hear of F. G. F. Omras having changed hands at Rs. 152½ as against Rs. 150 for F. G. F. Bengals. From home the best C. and F. rates we hear of are 4⅜d. for Best Broach and 4d. for Good Dholleras, but these figures cannot be covered here with a margin. Omras, on the other hand, when saleable at all, generally show a slight profit, but the difficulty is to find buyers of this description, so thoroughly has it become discredited by the results of the past two years' shipments.

WHEAT is not quotably changed in value. Ready parcels of desirable quality are becoming scarcer every day, and consequently command extreme rates, but forward delivery is unaltered.

SEEDS are mostly quiet at previous prices.

FREIGHTS are steady with rather more business doing. For London Seeds and Wheat have been booked at 12s. 6d., cotton at 16s. 3d. The s.s. Clan Macdonald has been taken off the Liverpool berth, and put on for Dunkirk at 16s. 3d. ready loading, and the County of York is reported fixed for February-March loading, U. K. or Continent, at 16s. 3d. new scale. Current quotations are :—

	Ready.	Wheat.	Cotton.
Liverpool	,,	11-3	15
London	,,	12-6	16-3
Open Charter	,,	16-3 to 17-6	
Havre	,,	17-6 to 18-9	
Dunkirk	,,	17-6	
Antwerp	,,	17-6	
Marseilles	,,	16-3 to 17-6	
Trieste, Venice	,,	22-6 to 23-9 to 2s.	

EXCHANGE.—With Bar Silver back again 1-16d. to 46 9-16d. per oz., the feeling here to-day has been weaker than ever, and we quote a further decline of 1-32d. per rupee. The banks are now buyers of 3 months' Credits at the ready quotation, and for April-May delivery at 1-32d. higher. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 13-16d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight ...	1s. 5 15-16d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	1s. 6 1-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ,,	1·99	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady at Rs. 97 13-16 ready, Rs. 97⅝ forward for Fours, Rs. 100⅝ nominal for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mills are still firm and tending dearer, most of the favourite concerns being Rs. 5 higher again, but generally other shares are quiet and unaltered.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The latest advices respecting the Silver question in the United States up to the time of last mail leaving London are from the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* under date of 21st January as follows :—

In the silver debate Messrs. Beck and Teller have advocated the continued coinage of silver, and Mr. Macpherson has spoken in reply. No action, however, has resulted. This discussion has proceeded sufficiently to show practically that no silver legislation will be accomplished this session. While the Silver Party has a majority, thus preventing the suspension of the coinage, it will be unable to carry any measure, as the President's veto will be interposed. An influential petition from the leading New York merchants has been sent to Senator Evarts, asking him to use his influence against the silver coinage. Mr. Evarts has heretofore been silent on the subject.

The Silver Party has now formed a Bi-metallic Association, holding frequent meetings in Washington to influence congress. The members hear speeches, receive letters, and conduct an agitation. All the "silver senators" and members from the "Silver States" have arrived in Washington, and are looking after their interests.

The House Committee on coinage has ordered the consideration of Silver Bills to begin in that Committee next Wednesday. There is no longer any doubt that the Committee substantially favours the coinage of silver.

The New York *Financial Chronicle*, a strong advocate of a gold currency, has the following under date of 9th January :—

An important feature in the events of the week has been a further decline in wheat and silver, wheat being now at the lowest price for the century, and silver 467-16d. per ounce, or below any former quotation. When we last wrote about these articles we stated that they were pretty sure to go lower, and we see no reason for thinking that the bottom figure has been reached even yet. So long as we choose on the one hand to pile up and retain our wheat supplies here in sight of European consumers, and on the other to disturb the world's markets by trying to hold up the price of silver by statute while advertising its discredit through the accumulation in the treasury which no one will take this demoralization must cotinue. Heretofore the silver advocates have claimed that the cause of the decline in silver was the expectation of the stoppage in coinage here. But as this late downward turn has come since the opinion has prevailed that no change was to be made by congress, and even since Senator Beck made that "wonderfully stirring speech", perhaps some other reason for the tumble will be looked up. As a help to any investigation we would suggest that there is a stock of old silver in the world of, say, three thousand million dollars, and that the annual production is only about 115 millions; heuce, anything affecting faith in the old stock must evidently be far more important as an influence in the market than a mere withdrawal of a portion of the new supply; in fact, the new supply is a mere bagatelle in the comparison, and yet our attention is wholly absorbed by it, while European nations are quietly getting into shape for securing a gold currency. Furthermore, the plan we are pursuing directly discredits the metal which we are trying to boister up, for every effort against natural law reacts to the disadvantage of the object which it seeks to aid at the same time, in this case, by our action we utterly destroy not only American influence but the influence of every one trying to re-establish or enlarge the use of silver in Europe, because the governments of the old world know so well the danger our currency is in, and that if they are left alone the catastrophe will come in due time, and be for them the best solution of the silver problem they could ask, as among other things it will give them all our gold.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	715xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	821x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	357[illegible]
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£			
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	466
National Bank of India	87,332	250		5 pct.	110

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	4100	..	4143
G. I. P. & G. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	4100	..	4147

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.		200 / 150
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18		142
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 10		193
Barton & Co., Ld. ...	1,000	100	100	12½ 3p.c		75
Do. New issue..	500	100	37½	10 2-3p.c		75
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.		100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.		705
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	..		300
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 8	½	105 / 102
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500		300	3,700
Do. (2nd issue)....	1,000	62	375		60	870
Do. (3rd issue)....	1,000	62	375		..	835
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000		25	915
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct		104
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100		..	30
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100			115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 25		11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5		35	14
Kurrachee Ice Co. Ld.	800	500	300		35	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld. ..	500	500	200	36 p. s		330
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 36½		330
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	3½		40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.		100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..		100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½		71 to 2
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20			2
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	3 p. s.		91
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16		312½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100		1.62
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	60	Rs 18		78
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	10	10	Rs. 8		8
Telephone Co., Ld....	12,200	25	25	Re. 1		12½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld..	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110		1,150
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	1,500	100	100	Rs. 1		175
Western India Flour Mills	000	175	100	12 p.ct		128
M. M. Mody & Co.....	2,000	200	200		0	205

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	101
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	335
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	1,00[illegible]	..	705
Belsary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	480
Bhownuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	..	6
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	..	950
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld. ..	2,750	200	200	..	160
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs. 30	780
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	690
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	650
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,00[illegible]	..	670
City of Bombay....	900	1,000	1,000	..	935
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,00[illegible]	2,000	..	102½
Dhan Mills.....	1,000	1,00[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co. ..	1,500	50	50	Rs. 35	683
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,97[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	..	640
Golam Baba S. Co. ..	2,000	50	500	..	390
Gordon Mills	1,832	1,000	1,000	..	150
Hindustan Mills.....	1,200	1,00[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	..	910
Hingunghat Mill Co..	700	500	50[illegible]	..	695
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,00[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 30	1,020
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	500	36	475
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	628	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	1,100
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	500	11-5-7	500
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	50	500	..	400
Jowraz Bhailoo	1,200	1,00[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	..	1,120
Khandesh.....	750	1,00[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	Rs. 30	970
Kastao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,00[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	Rs. 20	875
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld. ..	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	149xd
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	100	3,000
Manaikshami	650	1,00[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	..	665
Manockjee Petit's....	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,190
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	..	182½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,525
National Spinning....	800	1,00[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	..	560
NaigaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	5			85
Narayan Cotton Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..		575
New Great Eastern ..	1 500	1,00[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	..		915
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..		567½
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	..		35
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	..		192½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..		100
Queen Spinning.....	800	1,000	1,000	..		880
Ripon.....	641	1,00[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	Rs. 20		1,100xd
Sassoon S. & W. Co...	1,500	1,000	1,000			1,450
Solapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35		1,390
Sonnderdas	650	1,000	1,000			770
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½		430
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,312	250	250	..		245
Victoria Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	..		570
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...		810

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	300	1,250	1,250			990
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50		155
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	500	Rs. 45		430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175		1,130
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20		285
Bellary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25		640
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	200	Rs. 18		170
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125			217½
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600		780
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	500	300	300	12		165xd
East India Press Co..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 100		1,280
Fort Press Co.....	150	5,000	5,000	Rs. 150		2,575
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45		625
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25		403
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	340	500	450	Rs. 40		445
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10		250
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..		125
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	..		407½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..		570
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..		3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..		140
Prince of W. Press ..	600	500	100	Rs. 30		570
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75		450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75		665
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100		1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25		515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		750

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 9.

Lockhart, Col Bo Comt, on duty, from Poona ; Dalfin Lt, Bo Rl Lanc, on duty, from England
McCleverty, Lt-Col, Bo Derby.

FEBRUARY 10.

Stedman, Col, Bl, 23rd Plon, on furlough from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 7.

Steel, Vety-Surg, Bo A. V. D. on duty, to Poona.
Dalphin, Lt, Bo Rl Lanc, on leave, to Poona.

FEBRUARY 10.

Blandshard, Major, 12th Bo Inf, from leave to Poona.
O'Donnell, Lt, Bo 3rd Lt Infantry,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 11th February, 1886.

The Regiment including the Mounted Rifles will parade under the Commandant, on Saturday next the 13th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 5 p. m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at the Colaba, Sevalia, Grant-road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-30 p.m. and those met on their way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount, on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements (to be done at the Brigade parade of Volunteers on Saturday the 20th instant) will be practised. Field Exercise Book, 1884. March past in Quarters Column page 355 part IV section 1, 5, (clause 1) 6, 15 and 18 (clause 1) advance in Review Order page 352. As the Annual Inspection will take place in March it is requested that all members of the corps will do their utmost to attend this and the succeeding Saturday Commanding officer's parades.

The proposed March out on Saturday the 13th instant is postponed.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows, viz :—Vol. D. Ellis, to A. Company ; and Vols. S. B. D'Souza, and E. E. Maidment, D. Company.

It is requested that Officers Commanding Companies will return to Head Quarters as soon as possible the subscription lists for the Indo-Wimbledon Fund with any money subscribed.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject ; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for excellence.

Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.

In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower.
BOMBAY.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.

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Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES

CAREFULLY ADAPTED TO CORRECT ALL DEFECTS OF VISION.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.

Offices : Old Bond-street, London ; 3-4, Hare-street, Calcutta ; and Rampart Row, Bombay.

COLONEL SIR O. ST JOHN, Resident in Kashmir, writes :—"On the recommendation of Dr. Leahy, Residency Surgeon, Kashmir, I obtained from you some time since a pair of Eye-Glasses. I have found them most valuable, and would like you to send me a similar pair."

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR

SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

Sole Agents in India for the SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART,

(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case, Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SPECTACLE LENSES.

THE PUBLIC are generally humbugged and deluded when buying so-called "PEBBLE" Spectacles, the majority of which are frauds.

MR. JULES, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Hospital, London, (a great authority) writes—"Most Pebble Lenses are *inferior to glass.*"

Mr. Lazarus' Lenses are not pebbles, they are made from a material invented by himself, and are the only ones in existence protected by Royal Letters Patent.

All Spectacles or Eye-glasses supplied by Mr. Lazarus are warranted perfect fitting, and highly beneficial.

Pamphlet, "How to Preserve the Sight," with instructions, prices and testimonials for mofussil Residents free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
New Buildings, 28, Meadows-street, (Opposite Fort Chapel) Bombay.
13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

NEWNHAM-SMITH—February 6, at Sawantwadi, the wife of Captain Newnham-Smith, Officiating Assistant Political Superintendent, of a daughter.

PHILLIPS—February 1, at 9, Staff Lines, Poona, the wife of B. Phillips, of a daughter.

SMITH—February 10, at Bandora, the wife of Charles Lucas Smith, Bombay Municipality, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CURRIE—January 31, at Mhow, Central India, the wife of Collin Currie, Postal Department, of a son.

MAIDMENT—January 30, at Carwar, the wife of A R Maidment, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Kanara, of a daughter.

STRANACK—February 8, at Madras, the wife of E F Stranack, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MORTON—CRASTER—February 4, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev J B Cockin, Lieutenant-Colonel Gerald de C Morton, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to Ada, youngest daughter of Colonel G A Craster, Royal Engineers.

DEATHS.

DA CRUZ—February 3, at No 1, Ripon Street, Calcutta, of abscess in the liver, Frank Taylor De Cruz, of the Comptroller-General's Office, aged 31 years, 2 months and 19 days.

FRASER—FORBES—February 3, at Bhagwangola, Mary Johanna Hislop, the beloved wife of J Fraser-Forbes, Baragharia, West Maldah.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1886.

THE opening this week of the booking-hall of the terminal buildings of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Boree-bunder brings us within sight of the completion of what is, in an architectural sense, the most important contribution that has yet been made to new Bombay. The end of July will probably see the termination of a work which was begun seven years ago, and which will have been finished as well within its time as undertakings of its dimensions usually are. The building itself constitutes the best justification for the policy resolved upon in laying out twenty-seven lakhs upon a railway station. Looking, as we may almost do now, upon the finished work, we naturally make less of the strictly utilitarian considerations which impressed themselves upon the railway authorities when Mr. Stevens's great scheme was first laid before them. A railway station is primarily a thing of use, and for a thing of use some most excellent plans had already been sent out from London, which would have done all that brick and iron could have done to satisfy the plain necessities of railway service. Happily the Government and the company took a broader view of the requirements of the case. In General Hancock, Consulting Engineer for Railways in the Public Works Department, the Government were represented by an official thoroughly alive to the other considerations involved in the construction of a great public building, and it is in great part owing to his advocacy that a design worthy of the company and worthy of the city has been carried out. We must candidly admit that Bombay has profitted largely by the enterprise of the company in this matter. We have gained, at no cost to ourselves, an addition to our public buildings which surpasses the best of them in artistic merit, if not in constructive skill. For this, of course, the city will hold itself in enduring gratitude to the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, who will draw to themselves the lion's share of the credit which the public buildings of Bombay have earned in East and West. Their policy in this matter has, indeed, been such has would commend itself to the more enterprising and successful of contemporary railway administration. The tendency of the time, all the world over, has been strongly in the direction of a generous expenditure upon stations and terminal buildings. The great and, in many instances, elegant stations which have been built during the past fifteen years in London and the provinces go far beyond a satisfaction of the bare utilities ; yet no one has seriously questioned—even in the case of one or two companies that are not particularly prosperous—whether it was worth while to spend so much money in order that a thing of use might be made also a thing of beauty.

There are special reasons in this instance why a certain splendour should be deemed appropriate and becoming. Public buildings are a palpable and enduring expression of the public life of the community in whose midst they are reared. As the vigorous municipal life of the low countries in the later middle ages found an appropriate expression in the stately municipal halls which it bequeathed to the administration of later generations, so the vigorous impulse towards opening up communications throughout India, which is a characteristic of our time, will find its appropriate expression in buildings, whose magnificence is somewhat in keeping with the largeness of the enterprise. These, we take it, may, in the present stage of railway development, be counted amongst the legitimate requirements of a company which has already played as prominent a part in the work as the Great Indian Peninsula, and which will play an even more prominent part when the Indian Midland and the Nagpore-Bengal lines are completed. As to the merits of the plan which has been in process of execution during the past six years there will be no difference of opinion. It satisfied the exacting censorship of the Royal Academy, and gained the significant distinction of a place on the line. Judging of it as we may now do as an almost finished work, all the good impressions which the plans of the buildings created seven years ago are confirmed and deepened. The suitability of the style adopted will probably pass unquestioned. It has proved, in a structural sense, highly adaptive, and capable of application to all the varied requirements of a terminal station and of the administrative offices of a large company. From the æsthetic point of view no other style could so well have been chosen. A wise arthitect always builds with due regard for his surroundings, and Mr. Stevens, in choosing Italian Mediæval Gothic, took account of the fact that that was the type which had impressed itself upon the public architecture of new Bombay. It was a Venetian inspiration, which, transferred to India, resulted in as rich and true an exemplification of the best things of Western art as the East has yet seen. Bombay has much to boast of in now having one of the largest, if not the largest railway stations in the world. But it has more to boast of in the possession of a station which has more beauty than the big things which are the products of our modern commercial energy usually reveal.

The success of the enterprise is in great part due to the wise policy of the Board in entrusting the personal supervision of the work to the designer. This was an interesting reversion to the method of the middle ages, when, very much to the benefit of his work, the architect was a "master-builder" as well. In this case the advantages have been manifold. The building has presented certain structural problems which could not have been so well solved by anyone as by the designer, and they could not have been well solved by him, perhaps, unless he had been, as happened to be the case in this instance, an engineer as well as an architect. The dome, for instance, is one of the most important structural features in the building, and it may almost be looked upon as an experiment, no other dome in solid masonry being known to exist. Then again, native workmanship, at its best, is not the best in the world ; and it needs such constant supervision as the person most interested in the efficient execution of the design is most likely to give. The success of the design, indeed, is not greater than that of the execution, which creates an impression of thoroughness in every department. No more striking example could be found of the capabilities of the native craftsman, when acting under European guidance and supervision, than in the ornamental details of the building. For the merits of this part of the work the Bombay School of Art must take a very large share of praise. The carved foliated capitals which abound in luxuriant variety were first modelled at the School in clay under Mr. Griffiths' supervision, and were then copied in stone by Rajput sculptors. These, with a large quantity of ornamental ironwork and other decorative details, constitute the contribution of the School of Art to the new building, and very interesting evidence they give of the amenability of native craftsmanship to the wholesome discipline of European control. The final result is to be seen in the delightful crispness and cleanness with which the designs are permanently embodied in the building. One can only wish that Mr. Ruskin had seen some of this work before he contemptuously recommended the "Cockney tourist" who could see nothing admirable in the transepts of Amiens, to go and find something beautiful—if he could—in the nearest railway station. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company and their architect have done great things to remove the reproach which has rested upon the railway interest since Wordsworth charged them with spoiling the "sweet romance of nature." Here, at all events, the devotees of the picturesque have no protest to deliver against railway enterprise. The new buildings have added largely to the beauty of the city, and we may already see in them a fulfilment of the forecast which Sir Richard Temple delivered on the eve of his departure from Bombay, when he said that "they would ultimately in grandeur and splendour eclipse even the great buildings on the Esplanade."

No time is being lost in putting the machinery for the collection of the income-tax in working order. There are few people to whom the tax will commend itself ; but it may be divested of some of its most objectionable features by a conciliatory attitude on the part of the collectors, and by the avoidance of anything likely to cause friction and discontent, so long as such a course is compatible with the just and honest working of the Act. Indeed, it may be said that the success or failure of the whole scheme for the extension of direct taxation will depend largely upon the exercise of caution and moderation in the introduction of the measure. With a view of securing the smooth working of the Act, by careful and equitable assessments, the Government of India has prepared a series of rules. These rules do not go into details, but are merely intended for general application. Power is delegated to local Governments to make additional rules by means of which the working of the Act may be better adapted to the varying circumstances of different parts of the country. In a letter conveying to the local Governments the views of the Government of India on the subject of the assessment of salaries, it is pointed out that it may be expedient to place an officer of experience on special duty in each province, during the whole or a portion of the coming year to supervise the work. The Presidency towns will yield the largest portion of the revenue from incomes, and it is requisite to have a sufficient staff of trustworthy persons there ; but the temporary employment of persons not holding permanent appointments under Government is strictly forbidden. The rules prescribe no condition regarding arrangements for the collection of tax from their employés by non-official employers, but the collectors are to endeavour to make such arrangements whenever it may appear feasible, without, however, bringing any pressure to bear upon the employers. The rules also do not prescribe any condition regarding composition for the tax, but the Government of India trust that, with the view of obviating friction and trouble in assessment, the principle of composition may be extensively adopted. The Government of India, in framing these rules, has shown every wish to conciliate public opinion, and it is to be hoped that those whose duty it will be to make assessments will be animated by the same spirit.

IT has always been a favourite occupation of those in authority to preach against the evil of procrastination, when, through pressure of work or other accident, there has been more than the usual delay in presenting a report ; but the Government itself is not, on occasion, above sinning in this respect. Thus the Resolution on the annual reports of the Government Experimental Farms at Bhadgaon (Khandesh) and Hyderabad (Sind) for the year ending March 31, 1885, was issued from the Secretariat only on the 1st instant, and it only reached the Press yesterday, or, roughly speaking, eleven months late. Such a delay as this robs the Resolution of any interest that might otherwise attach to it. The Government, it is true, explain that the delay in passing orders on the reports has been caused by the pressure of more urgent business. But when there is congestion of work at the Secretariat, would it not be well to have it relieved by obtaining assistance from outside ? The Resolution brings to light the fact that the cultivation of the Hinganghati and American varieties of cotton is more prevalent than has been supposed, particularly in the vicinity of the Bhadgaon Farm, from which spare seed is distributed. If the same disregard of punctuality be not again shown, we shall soon have in hand the Resolution on the reports of the operations for the year about to close, when Government will perhaps be able to show a further development in the direction of the cultivation of the Hinganghati and American varieties. Meanwhile, Government cannot modify its opinion that, while the demand for Varadi cotton continues, very little can be done to introduce a better variety.

THE outbreak in London under the influence of Socialist teachings will, probably, direct the attention of thoughtful people to a curious extension of the agrarian movement from Ireland and the Scottish Crofters to the Principality of Wales. The *Times* three weeks ago gave a leader to the movement. The Welsh farmers are embarking on a land agitation, complaining that they are rack-rented, that they are six-monthly tenants with no security in their holdings, that the landlords keep game on their produce ; they ask for fair rent, a land court on the Irish model, and security of tenure. Land leagues have been formed in several counties, and Mr. Michael Davitt has promised to go over and show them how to organise. The Non-conformist Ministers are backing the movement. Doubtless these indications will induce the great Whig Dukes to reconsider the situation, and see whether Mr. Gladstone may not after all have something to say for the proposal to put the democracies of the United Kingdom as speedily as possible into water-tight compartments.

WE hear that work on the Pellary-Kistna State Railway is again being vigorously pushed forward. Owing to the reduction of the Budget grant for State purposes, as a result of the recent warlike preparations, operaons were suspended for several months. Work, however, has again been commenced, and the contractors, Messrs. Derry and Co., who are not disposed to let the grass grow under their feet, have employed an army of men skilled in railway construction to lay down

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RIOTS IN LONDON.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

Crowds of roughs again assembled in Trafalgar-square last evening, but they were easily dispersed by the police. The jewellers in the principal West-end streets, fearing another riot, closed their shops yesterday.

The Press, in discussing the serious rioting which took place on Monday, blame the police for not having taken more active measures to suppress the disturbance at its outset.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Mr. Healy has reluctantly yielded to the request of Mr. Parnell not to oppose Mr. O'Shea's candidacy for Galway.

NEWS FROM BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 9.

The district of Shwegyeen is still suffering from the attacks of Shan dacoits. They plundered a village near the railway a few days ago, killing one woman. Inspector Norman, on receiving a report, pursued them with a body of policemen. The police of this district is exceptionally inefficient, being largely composed of frightened Burmans. An account from Myanoung states that Lieutenant Gardener, who was recently shot by dacoits, was deserted by his Burmese constables immediately upon an attack being made. His Oudh orderly, however, stuck to him, and by constantly firing Gardiners rifles caused his assailans to retreat. The Chinese here welcomed the Viceroy and dwelt on the incapacity of the police force, praying that it may be immediately reorganised by the enlistment of Punjabis and Goorkhas. The English element should be increased also. The public impression here is that the Burmese are promoted into public service more on account of their nationality than on account of their proved fitness: hence people of other races wishing to enter public service assume Burmese names.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE MEINGOON AT PONDICHERRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 10.

Prince Meingoon returned to Pondicherry by the French steamer Tibre this morning from Colombo, where he did not land, but where he requested the captain to transfer him to the French steamer China. He was refused and told that he could employ a port-boat if he liked. He appeared to be afraid to go ashore, or to trust local boatmen. He did not land on the pier, but on the beach opposite to his residence. He seems much depressed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Hydaspes, with the English mails of the 29th ult., left here for Bombay at 9 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, FEB. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

SUEZ, FEB. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

ADEN, FEB. 9.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S.N. Co.'s steamer Titania, that left Bombay on the evening of the 2nd inst., arrived here this evening.

COLOMBO, FEB. 10.

Mail-steamer Shannar from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet.

Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅞

The Manchester market has been firm.

4	per cent. Rupee Paper	73⅛
4½	"	75⅛
3	" Consols for account	100⅛
3½	" Sterling Loan	100⅛
4½	" French Rentes	109⅛
Bar Silver		46 0-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 10.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THE undermentioned gentlemen are candidates for election as members of the Municipal Corporation by the Justices of the Peace, which takes place on the 26th inst.:—Colonel A. B. Portman, Dr. Peterson, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Grattan Geary, Geo. Cotton, D. E. Gostling, C. A. Turner, the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee C. Murzban, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Jehangir B. Murzban, Perozshah M. Mehta, Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Anandrao Narayen Wasudeo, Bhaishunker Nanabhai, Javerilal Umiashunker, Harichund Sadashiv, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, K. N. Kabrajee, Cowasjee Dady Limjee, and Dr. P. C. DeSouza.

A GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION on Major-General Waddington's report on the working of the Bombay Court at the Antwerp Exhibition was issued last evening. The Resolution says:—"His Excellency the Governor in Council has much pleasure in acknowledging the great value of the services rendered by Major-General Waddington in connection with the Bombay Court at the Antwerp Exhibition. The losses from theft were comparatively trifling, amounting to only some 460 francs, or about Rs. 200."

WE hear that Dr. Blanc intends shortly to return to Bombay and resume his duties.

THE Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., has been re-appointed a member of the Supreme Legislative Council. His present term of office expires next Saturday.

SENHOR GUIMARAES, the Chief Secretary to the Goa Government and at present Acting Governor-General, will proceed to Lisbon, entrusting the administration to a Government Council until the arrival of the new Governor-General.

GENERAL WILSON was attacked with slight fever on Friday and Saturday, which has weakened him again and retarded his recovery.

MR. LEPROC CAPPEL, Director-General of Telegraphs, has started for Madras on a rapid tour of inspection. He sailed from Calcutta by the P. and O. steamer on Sunday, and returns probably early next month.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. F. LOWIS, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, has been appointed Director-General of Ordnance in India in succession to General Hughes. Colonel Lowis is now in England on furlough, but returns very shortly.

COLONEL G. E. L. SANFORD, R.E., has been appointed Inspector-General of Military Works in succession to Colonel J. McLeod Innes, and will leave Upper Burmah, where he is commanding Royal Engineers, to take up the appointment.

ANOTHER daughter of the late Sir Jung Bahadur has arrived in Calcutta. She was escorted all through her journey by General Jeet Jung's adherents.

THE new Roman Catholic Church, which has been erected at Mhow for the use of the military, will be consecrated and opened to-day.

THE 2nd Ghoorkhas have been released from the warning for service in Upper Burmah. It is one of the regiments of which a second battalion is now in course of formation, and its presence at Dehra is therefore considered to be desirable. The 3rd Ghoorkhas will be warned instead.

THE affiliation of the Jagannath College, Dacca, to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the B.A. Standard, and in Law, has been authorised.

THE Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court will shortly pay a visit of inspection to some of the subordinate courts of the North-West Provinces. He will be followed later on by Mr. Justice Straight on a corresponding mission, and thus a very useful practice, beneficial to inspectors and inspected alike will be established.

IT is believed that the Pleaders' Examination Board at Allahabad is about to submit a scheme to the High Court for the introduction of numerous alterations in the educational qualification and subjects for examination of candidates. Among other matters it is proposed to abolish the distinction between upper and subordinate grade pleaders, and to require them in future to have a knowledge of English, and to answer their examination papers in that language.

DR. MOORHOUSE, who has been nominated Bishop of Manchester, was offered the bishopric of Calcutta before he was appointed to Melbourne, but he declined to come out to India.

MR. NANABHAI R. RANINA, who is well-known as a native journalist and an author of several Guzerati works, has published a play entitled "Black Sheep or Social Pests." The play was acted last year with great success by the Alfred Dramatic Company, and the popularity which it gained at the time with Parsees and other classes of natives, has induced the author to give it greater permanence in the shape of a book. Some of the leading incidents in the play have been borrowed from an English piece, and Mr. Ranina appears to have shown discrimination and judgment in introducing them, along with some original matter, in his production. The play has been adopted to Parsee life, but Mr. Ranina takes care to point out in his preface that the particular social evil, which he holds up for public condemnation, must by no means be understood to be peculiar in any special degree to Parsee society. The moral which he intends to convey is quite as much for Hindus and Mahomedans, as it is for Parsees, and for this reason the book may prove acceptable to all classes of the Guzerati reading public. The songs embodied in the play have been specially composed by two gentlemen, who have attained popularity among natives for their musical talent.

COLONEL LIMOND, C.B., R.E., Secretary to the Punjab Government in the Punjab Public Works Department, has returned to Lahore, after an extended tour along the frontier districts.

THE Government of India has informed the local governments that it considers it desirable that all steam-launches belonging to Government departments should be fitted to carry one or more guns in case of emergency.

WE learn from the local papers that there is quite a colony of refugees from Nepaul at Calcutta at present. They have some money with them, but have no means of replenishing their purses. Several of them are closely related to the late Jung Bahadur, and naturally look to the Government of India for some assistance in recognition of the services rendered by the great Nepaulese Minister. The *Englishman* remarks that it certainly seems a somewhat ungenerous return for the zealous loyalty of Jung Bahadur that we should look coldly on and allow his family to be disinherited by the sons of our traditional enemy, without a word of protest. "There would be no occasion for any armed intervention; but a strong word in season would doubtless have its effect with a man like Bhir Shumshere Jung, who knows that he has the best of reasons to propitiate the Government of India. Nepaul is not a rich country, but the usurpers, as a matter of expedience if not of decency, might be called upon to allow some compensation to those whom they have so cruelly dispossessed."

A SITE for the new light to be placed on the Tripasore reef at the Seven Pagodas, Madras, has been selected by Captain Taylor on a large rock which forms a prominent feature on the coast owing to its fantastic shape. It is situated in the centre of the reef, and commands an uninterrupted view of the coast on both sides. A new light of the second order is on its way out from home, which will be placed at Santapillay, the fourth-order light now there being utilized for the Seven Pagodas. The light will be a fixed white one. Captain Taylor has also drawn the attention of Government to the desirability of making a fresh survey of that part of the coast owing to the numerous casualties among shipping of late, and the possibility of there being patches of rock outside any shown on existing charts.

NEWS has reached a correspondent at Cairo from Massowa to the effect that Osman Digma, having destroyed Al Gadin, near Keren, is now marching eastwards for the purpose of attacking Ras Aloola, the Abyssinian General. Osman Digma is also credited with the intention of attacking Massowa and of intending to co-operate with the rebels who are hovering about Suakim and causing considerable uneasiness to the garrison. On this account, and also owing to the suspicious attitude of the inhabitants, the Suakim garrison is to be reinforced. A Reuter's telegram from Suakim states that "The rebels again show signs of activity, occasionally firing upon the British cavalry patrol. 2,200 rebels are reported to be between Tamai and Handoub. A body of 500 has gone to Sinkat. Eight guns and one hundred camel-loads of ammunition, as well as a number of rifles, are stated to have reached the rebels from Kassala. The report of guns has been heard from the direction of Tamai."

IN these hard times of riots, and strikes, and lock-outs, it is something to hear of a veritable workman's paradise within the limits of her Majesty's dominions. This is how Mr. Froude, in his new book "Oceana," describes Auckland, New Zealand. Eight shillings a day are the usual wages, and no able-bodied man who wants employment is ever at a loss to find it at that rate of pay. Beef is thought dear at sixpence a pound, bread is not dearer than in England, while fruit and vegetables are as much cheaper as they are superior in quality. The "four eights" is an accomplished fact—eight hours at work, eight to play, eight to sleep, and eight shillings a day. It is not surprising to read a little further on that the workmen "discourage immigration" as tending to lower their wages. This seems to be the result of extensive public works affording unlimited employment, paid for by enormous loans raised at cheap rates in England; and the workmen, being in the majority, can have their own way about the immigration.

MUZZAFER EDDIN, the lately deceased Emir of Bokhara—a khanate which contains scarcely two million inhabitants—according to the Persian *Schems*, had at his death one of the largest domestic establishments in Asia. His household consisted of seven sons, nineteen daughters, 280 wives, 290 female slaves, ten female barbers, nine female cooks, four midwives, twenty-two needlewomen, and fifty washerwomen. Amongst his male attendants there were four astrologers, six private physicians, seven chaplains (Imams), and forty-four eunuchs. The new Emir, Abdul Ahad, has instituted a drastic reform in the palace expenditure. He has pensioned his father's wives with free dwelling and a daily sum of two rupees apiece. This may seem a small sum for the widow of a monarch; but in Bokhara it is regarded as a handsome maintenance. The new ruler has the immemorial privilege of dismissing all his predecessor's servants; but Abdul Ahad, from motives of economy, has preferred to retain rather than pension the crowd of his father's domestic officials.

IT is not generally known that the famous cream-coloured horses which drew her Majesty's state carriage on the occasion of the opening of Parliament, as they have drawn the carriage of her predecessors before her for the last century and a half, belong to her not as Queen of England but as a Princess of the Royal House of Hanover. The home of the breed for a very long period has been at Herrenhausen, a country residence lying a couple of miles outside the Hanoverian capital. There may be seen to this day a stud of some twenty or thirty of these fine animals, kept by the Prussian Government on behalf of the exiled Duke of Cumberland out of the revenues of his confiscated estates. The breed has so long been carefully kept pure that it is rare (so say the attendants) for anything but a cream-coloured foal to be produced. In Hanover, on state occasions, the King's carriage was accustomed to be drawn by the creams, while the Queen sat behind a team of bays. If the account of the stable authorities may be believed, the footmen who walk at the head of each animal are not merely ornamental. Except on State occasions these horses never leave the stable; and they are kept in such gross condition that they need to be watched, lest they suddenly give way to a desire for instant repose and thereby disturb the stately progress of the Queen's *corège*.

MILITARY NEWS.

H. M. S. PHILOMEL, 800 tons, 3 guns, Captain E. S. Dugdale, arrived in the harbour yesterday from Muscat, which port she left on the 3rd inst. The following is the list of the officers:—Lieuts. Edw. P. Ashe and A. Henderson; Navy. Lieut. F. A. Crooke, Chief Engr. J. Monke, Pay-Mr. Ede H. Whiddon, Surg. H. R. Osborne, and Gunner T. J. Walker. The vessel will stay here three weeks. She experienced fine weather throughout the trip. H. M. S. Osprey is at present stationed at Bushire.

MAJOR C. F. THOMAS, Examiner of Commissariat and Army Remount Accounts, Bengal, is proceeding to England on or about the 1st April on one year's furlough, and will, it is expected, be succeeded by Major Miley, who will then be returning to duty from furlough.

LIEUTENANT J. R. THOMAS, of the Mounted Company, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, has been gazetted Captain, *vice* Bourdillion, promoted.

COLONEL J. M. C. GALLOWAY, Squadron Commander, 4th Madras Light Cavalry, has been appointed second in command 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, *vice* Curtois, appointed examiner in Hindustani.

THE following appointments have been made in the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, Madras, consequent on the new organization.

CAPTAIN AND BREVET-MAJOR C. B. WILKINSON, Royal Engineers, to be Superintendent of Instruction and second in command; Captain H. A. Andrews-Speed, Royal Engineers, to be Superintendent, Park and Train; Lieutenant F. J. Anderson, Royal Engineers, to be Adjutant. Company Commanders:—Captains J. M. T. Badgley, R. E.; H. W. Cockburn, R. E.; E. W. Cotter, R. E.; W. D. Connor, R. E.; F. W. T. Atree, R. E.; C. A. MacDonnell, R. E.; and Lieutenant H. E. Goodwyn, R. E. Company Officers:—Lieutenant H. G. C. Swayne, R. E.; Lieutenant F. Granville, R. E.; Lieutenant E. D. Haggitt, R. E.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL W. FARQUHAR, M. D., Belgaum and Western Districts, has proceeded on sixty days' leave to Hadvas and the Neilgherries.

LIEUTENANT H. W. W. BARLOW, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General G. L. Gordon, C. B., Commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

THE No. 7 Battery, 1st. Brigade, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, is executing a special march on return from Delhi Camp-of-Exercise to Morar, *via* Ulwar, Bhurtpore, and Dholepore, over bad roads, in view to testing the staying power of the bullocks in use in the battery compared with the Mysore breed of bullocks. The march is likely to prove instructive on this point. The battery is escorted by a troop of the 4th Bengal Cavalry, and by a company of the 3rd Bengal Infantry.

CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON, Army Pay Department, on return to the effective list from temporary half-pay, has rejoined the 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment at Jhansi.

THE Mounted Company Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles is to be designated the "Cawnpore Light Horse," and will be attached for administrative purposes to the 3rd Battalion, North-Western Provinces' Volunteers.

COLONEL W. M. DICKENSON has been appointed Commandant of the 8th Madras Infantry, *vice* Dixon, vacated on succeeding to Colonel's allowances.

LIEUT.-COL. W. ANDERSON, Wing Commander, 13th Madras Infantry, has been appointed second in command, *vice* Warrington, vacated, on succeeding to Colonel's allowances, and Lieutenant Colonel E. Moore, General List, Infantry, has been appointed Wing Commander, *vice* Anderson.

IN the 27th Madras Infantry, Colonel R. Griffith, second in command, has been appointed Commandant in succession to Colonel Smith, vacated on attaining Colonel's allowances, and Lieut.-Col. J. W. Swifte, of the 7th Madras Infantry, has succeeded Griffith as second in command.

IN the 17th Madras Infantry, Lieut.-Col. J. Macdougall, second in command, has been appointed Commandant, *vice* Colonel Grant, vacated on succeeding to Colonel's allowances. Lieut.-Col. T. H. B. Young, second in command, and Lieut.-Col. J. W. S. Buller, Wing Commander.

IN the 23rd Madras Light Infantry, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Gordon, second in command, has been appointed Commandant, in succession to Colonel Foord, appointed to the Brigade-Staff.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following are the scores made by D Company at Cooria yesterday for "Bayley Shield." Targets and Scoring Regulation:—

	150	300	700	Total.
Vol. W. Watkins	24	23	25	72
Corpl. S. Myer	25	18	22	65
Vol. W. Stephens	24	20	20	64
Vol. J. Dolton	21	18	24	63
Sergt. W. Boylett	22	19	20	61
Sergt. H. Black	23	18	20	61
Lc.-Corpl. J. A. McKennon	24	21	16	61
Lieut. F. C. Brewin	23	20	17	60
Vol. J. W. Gordon	24	11	19	54
Vol. C. Major	23	16	8	47
				608
			add	8
				616
			Deduct	3
			Grand total	613

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

THE Scottish Orphanage is one of the most popular, as it is one of the most deserving, charities in Bombay, and the concert which is annually given in aid of its funds is always widely patronised as much on account of the praiseworthiness of the object as the excellence of the music. The concert this year, which was given on Tuesday evening, was no objection to the rule, the Town Hall being crowded with the friends of the institution. As usual some of the most prominent amateurs in Bombay volunteered their assistance. Appropriately enough the programme consisted almost exclusively of old Scotch airs. The concert was opened by an organ solo by Mr. Johnston, who gave the "Garb of Old Gaul", which takes the form of a fantasia on airs which have long been popular on the northern side of the Tweed. Mr. Watson followed with "My ain Fireside," and at a later stage Balfe's tuneful serenade "Good Night, Beloved," both of which he gave with much feeling. Mr. Dixon was not in very good voice. He seemed to be suffering from slight hoarseness, which manifested itself rather prominently in Sullivan's "Edward Grey," but in Lady Jane Scott's popular "Annie Laurie" he was quite up to his usual form, his singing being characterised by correct intonation and genuine musical expression. Mr. Wyer sang with much spirit Baroness Nairne's "Hundred Pipers," in which he has been previously heard in the Town Hall, and also "Duncan Gray," the latter being encored. Three ladies gave their assistance, namely Mrs. Morland, Mrs. Macmillan, and Mrs. Hargrave. This was Mrs. Hargrave's first appearance and she acquitted herself so well, both as an accompanist and a vocalist, that she will be sure to be warmly welcomed when she again appears before a Bombay audience. Her contribution was the pretty air "Within a Mile o' Edinboro Town," which she sang with great success. The gem of the concert was, perhaps, Mrs. Morland's rendering of Hervey's "Ave Maria," with pianoforte and organ accompaniment. Her fine sonorous voice was heard to the greatest advantage in the song, which was re-demanded in a manner that brooked no denial. Mrs. Macmillan distinguished herself by her singing of Sir Herbert Oakley's setting of Tennyson's "Blow, Bugles, Blow." The song gives many opportunities for effective singing, and it is satisfactory to say that Mrs. Macmillan did herself and the composer full justice. On being encored she sang "Coming thro' the rye." Herr Schmuck also kindly gave his assistance, his contributions being "Tyrolienne" (Schubert), and "Chanson sans Paroles" (Wieniawski), which he gave as a violin solo. Herr Schmuck is so well known in Bombay as a violinist that it is not necessary to devote many words to his performance on the present occasion. Suffice it to say that he once again showed how complete is his mastery over his instrument. Mr. Mant was another volunteer. He gave a march in B flat by E. Silas as an organ solo. The concert ended with the singing of Auld Lang Syne, in which the audience joined.

MINING IN THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

AN agreement has just been concluded between the Government of His Highness the Nizam and Messrs. Watson and Stewart, of London, whereby the latter have secured the exclusive right of prospecting and testing for gold, silver, iron, coal, precious stones, precious metals, and other mines and minerals, mineral oils, &c., throughout all portions of the territories of His Highness the Nizam. Before touching upon the details of the concession it would, perhaps, be interesting to make a brief *resumé* of the facts that have led to the granting of the concession.

So far back as October, 1881, Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., (Abdul Hak), submitted to the Government of His Highness the Nizam the outlines of a scheme having for its object the extension of the railway system of the Hyderabad State, without bequeathing to it a heritage of future onerous financial liabilities, with a view to the completion of the missing link necessary in the railway system of the Empire to bring Hyderabad and Southern India into intimate connection with the Central Provinces, Calcutta, and Northern India generally; as also to promote the development of the really vast material resources of the State, and, by providing a ready outlet for it, to improve its trade and commerce which have been at a standstill for want of an easy and cheap means of conveyance which would also provide a means for the working-up of the rich mineral resources of the country which, according to the best geological works extant, consists of coal, iron, gold, silver, garnets, mica, &c. After a deal of trouble and some disappointments, a syndicate was got together in Bombay, willing to carry out the scheme and meet the wishes of the Government in all respects in regard to the railway extensions, &c. The main object which induced the promoters to make this offer was the "bait," or attraction, of the concession to them, by His Highness's Government, of certain mining rights and monopolies in the Hyderabad State—rights which promised to become exceedingly valuable on the completion of the railway extensions, both to the concessionaires, and also (from the accruing royalties reserved to Government under the concession) to His Highness's Government; but they were absolutely valueless until the completion of the extensions. It was mainly or rather entirely owing to the prospects of the profits expected to accrue from this concession, and the working-up of the mineral resources of the State, that the Bombay syndicate were prepared to undertake the railway scheme on terms advantageous to His Highness's Government which were considered by those in authority to be "unaccountably large." Fortunately, as it happened for the Nizam's Government, the Government of India, when the scheme and the proposals of the Bombay syndicate were placed before them, considered the status of the syndicate not sufficiently adequate to undertake and successfully float a scheme of such magnitude and importance, and suggested the advisability of transferring negotiations to London with a view to Messrs. Rothschild and Sons (His Highness's monetary agents) being induced to take up the scheme. Sirdar Diler Jung was accordingly deputed to England, in April, 1882, with instructions to open negotiations there. But before giving the Sirdar his final instructions the separation of the concession of mining rights from the railway scheme, of which it had hitherto formed part and parcel, was decided upon. The attachment of such a concession to the railway scheme, or rather a combination of the two, was deemed inadvisable and inexpedient, and objected to by Mr. Jones, the Resident. Sir Stewart Bayley also questioned its prudence, and the Government of India, in reviewing the scheme, also emphasised the extreme caution necessary in any coupling of the two schemes together. The Sirdar also found, on arrival in England, that the opinions of eminent financiers and those who from their knowledge and experience were in a position to advise in such matters, coincided with the opinions expressed by the Government of India and the above-named gentlemen. Messrs. Rothschild and Sons refused to have anything to do with the concern, except on terms which the Nizam's Government could not for a moment dream of entertaining. Messrs. Morton Rose and Co. were then negotiated with, on the same basis as that on which Messrs. Rothschild were tried, that is to say, altogether apart from any question of granting concessions of mineral rights. It now became apparent that the withdrawal of the "bait" (the mining concession) necessitated an extension of the period during which interest would be guaranteed in the railway scheme, from twenty to twenty-five years; but this extension not proving acceptable to the late Sir Salar Jung, the scheme fell through, and the Sirdar was recalled to India. Before returning, however, the Sirdar after strenuous efforts managed to induce Messrs. Morton Rose and Co. to accept a twenty years' guarantee and submit an amended proposal to that effect. While proceeding with negotiations in regard to the railway scheme the Sirdar had not, however, lost sight of the equally important scheme anent the mining concessions, and through his endeavours a syndicate had been formed by Mr. John Stewart (a Director of the National Provincial Bank of England), Mr. W. C. Watson (a partner in the firm of Gadban Watson and Co. and Vice-Consul of the Ottoman Empire), and others, and proposals and terms of agreement submitted by them with a view of obtaining and working a concession of mining rights within His Highness's territories. The syndicate, as an earnest of good faith, deposited £100,000 as caution-money in the National Provincial Bank, which they guaranteed should be eventually expended in the enterprise if the concession were granted to them. They were, in fact, only awaiting the floating of the projected railway company before submitting to His Highness's Government definite and official proposals in regard to the terms on which they might acquire mining rights, less extensive than those formerly asked for by the Bombay syndicate.

Messrs. Morton Rose and Co.'s amended proposals anent the railway scheme, and Messrs. Watson and Stewart's proposals were laid before His Excellency the late Sir Salar Jung, by Sirdar Diler Jung immediately on his return to India, and received that Minister's general assent, and also that of the Government of India; but before the latter could be obtained Sir Salar Jung died, and a good deal of valuable time was frittered away before the paper regarding both the schemes could be passed through the hands of the Provisional Government established at the Hyderabad Court on the death of Sir Salar Jung. The Sirdar on his arrival on a second deputation to London found the state of the money market unfavourable to the floating of the railway scheme, and Messrs. Morton Rose and Co. naturally disinclined to undertake the floating of it. Fortunately, the Sirdar did not give up the matter as hopeless, and with the material assistance afforded him by Mr. Watson (one of the syndicate in the mining scheme), succeeded eventually in forming a powerful syndicate who underwrote the full amount of capital at first to be raised (£2,000,000) and undertook to form a company to launch the scheme; this they did in the January of 1884. We believe the Nizam's Government have reason to congratulate themselves on having got rid of their White Elephant which made such large calls on their treasury for its keep. Under the able and careful management of Mr. Furnivall, the energetic agent and chief engineer of the new company, the net earnings of the line during the half-year ending 30th June, 1885, show an appreciable increase on those of any previous half-year. No less than a sum of Rs. 2,80,000 was then paid into His Highness's treasury, and will go to materially lessen the amount of interest for which the Government is liable.

To return to the mining scheme. The Sirdar, on his return to Hyderabad in March, 1884, brought away with him a rough copy of the terms of an agreement proposed to be entered into by Messrs. Watson and Stewart with the Government of His Highness the Nizam in regard to the mining concessions to be granted to them. But, owing to the strong opposition the scheme met at the hands of some of those in power, and also owing to technical difficulties, the agreement, after having undergone careful scrutiny and revision by the Government of His Highness, under the advice of the Paramount Power, was only ratified on the 7th January, 1886, and signed by H. E. the Minister on behalf of the Government, and by Mr. W. C. Winter, solicitor of Bombay, on behalf of the concessionaires, Messrs. Watson and Stewart, of London. The main terms of the agreement may be briefly summarised as follows:—

The concessionaires, or their duly authorised representatives, to form, within six months from the opening of the railway extension from Warangal to Singareni, a limited liability company with a share-capital of not less than £1,000,000 (with power to increase), with a view to the acquisition of the rights and liabilities of the concessionaires. The concessionaires to be at liberty to withdraw the £100,000 caution-money deposited in the Bank on the formation of a company, and £150,000 of its share-capital being subscribed and £75,000 of it actually paid-up; and to have power to withdraw up to £50,000 out of the caution-money for prospecting purposes. The first object of the company to be the working of the Singareni coal-fields and opening them in such manner as to be in a position to supply the railway with 500 tons per week if required when it is opened from the fields to Hyderabad or Bezwada or by the 30th June, 1888 at latest.

The company to be at liberty, up to the 1st January, 1890, to select any of the coal and iron mines at Singareni, Kamam, Saati, Paoni, Nirmal Hanamkunda, Yelgandal, and Medak, and to commence operations on such as are selected within two years from the date of selection.

The company to have a ninety-nine years' lease of any, or all, of the premises aforesaid they may have selected. No lands to be taken without the consent of the Government being previously obtained. Every lease to be granted and taken, subject to the payment of the usual land assessments obtaining in His Highness's dominions. The rights and interests of private individuals to be respected, and compensation granted them in the event of any of their lands being taken up by the company. All royalties to be paid to Government to be determined by agreement between a mining engineer to be appointed by the Government and a mining engineer to be appointed by the lessee, or in default of their agreement, by an experienced engineer in India or England, to be appointed by the Government of India. In the case of the Singareni coal-field, however, the royalty is to be computed on quantities won and to be eight annas per ton if the sales be less than 100,000 tons per annum; but on any excess above that quantity the royalty charged may be at a higher rate, but not to exceed a rupee per ton.

On the completion and opening of the railway, the company to supply coal to the railway at rates thirty per cent. lower than the rates of sale to the outside public; provided the railway company undertake to carry the produce of the mines sold to foreign railways at thirty per cent. below the ordinary quotations for the same class of traffic; and the mining company to provide mineral traffic in the railway to an extent of a freight of £45,000 per annum.

Besides the above there are the usual clauses regarding keeping and inspection of accounts, police arrangements, arbitration, &c.

As to the prospects and success of the concessionaires we cannot, of course, pronounce at present, any decisive opinion; but if the geological reports of the Government of India are to be credited, a bright future for them may be anticipated and not without reasons. We learn from Ball's "Geology of India," Vol. 3, in regard to coal alone that within the limits of the Nizam's territory coal-bearing Barakar rocks are found in the following localities—Kunigiri, Madavaram, SIvavaram, Singareni, Alapalli, Kamaram, Bundella, Chinur, Tandur, Aksapur, Antargaon, and Sasti. The most important of these are Singareni, situated about thirty miles south-east of the Kamaram field. Its area is nineteen miles square, the coal measures being found throughout eight square miles. The groups represented are Kamthis, Barakars and Talchirs. Four seams have been proved by boring, their thickness being six, three, three, and thirty-feet. This last is said to consist of solid coal. An assay of a sample gave—fixed carbon, 60·0, volatile, 23·0, moisture, 6·0, and ash, 11·0, in every hundred parts. Great importance attaches to the coal of which 300 tons had been carted to Hyderabad and found to answer well for smithy and stationary-engine purposes. The railway secretary to the Madras Government, writing on the subject, said:—"In 1879, 100 tons of Singareni coal were brought to Madras and tested on the Madras Railway with satisfactory results, the useful effect being about 75 per cent. of that of patent fuel. The Locomotive Superintendent pronounced it to be good serviceable fuel, and if means could be found to convey it cheaply to Madras, it could, without doubt, be economically used on the Madras and South India Railways." It is estimated that in this basin alone 50,000,000 tons are available.

Kamaram lies forty miles north-east of Warangal. The coal in this locality is estimated at 1,130,000 tons and stated to be equal to the average of the Warda fields.

Sasti and Paoni fields show a considerable portion of good coal as proved in trial at Bombay. The seams show an average of forty feet in thickness, and Mr. Hughes estimates that between the two basins there are 30,000,000 tons available. (Ball's "Geology of India", Vol. III., page 93.)

In regard to iron ore we again find in Ball's "Geology," Vol. III., page 387, that, "in the Chanda district we may refer to Mr. Hughes' memoir on Wardha Valley coal-fields for all information regarding the richness and abundance of the iron ores." * * * * "It may be said that the Chanda district surpasses all others in the Warda Valley for richness of iron ore. The varieties of ore are compact crystalline hæmatite with some magnetic oxide and brown iron ore. The great value of these main deposits lies in the almost total freedom of the ores from phosphorus. On a reference to the report by the Superintendent Geological Survey of India we find many particulars of interest regarding iron ores and metals produced in His Highness's dominions. The steel mines of Nirmul have attained such a reputation that the ore of this locality has long been considered the best material for Damascus blades. At Hanamkunda there are ores of magnetic quality, and the manufacture of iron is carried on there. In Yelgandal and Medak there are ores which are easily mined.

When such is the testimony of disinterested British Government officials placed on record, it seems impossible that any mining operations carried on in His Highness's dominions should prove otherwise than remunerative in the highest degree, both to the Government (from accruing royalties) and to the concessionaires. We are given to understand that no time is being lost by the concessionaires and, the preliminary operations, such as the sinking of shafts, &c., at Singareni are to be commenced within the month under the supervision of an able, experienced, and energetic officer. Every facility will also be afforded to the mining operations at no very distant date by the railway extensions now in progress in the Hyderabad State. We have reason to believe that the line will be opened for traffic to Warangal early in April next, and that the end of the year, or at latest January or February next, will see the extensions to the Singareni coal-fields and Bezwada completed.

Gold, silver, garnets, mica, &c., are among the many precious metals and stones found in different localities of His Highness's territories. If the concession is properly worked, which, no doubt it will be at the hands of Mr. Watson who is well known for his energy and go-a-head proclivities, mining in the Hyderabad State ought to be a decided success. His Highness's Government are to be congratulated in this matter which will not only secure to them a large income in the royalties but will also conduce to the well-being of thousands of its subjects who will find employment on the mines. The thanks of the Government are due to Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., to whose exertions and untiring energy mainly the project so far owes its success.

THE FREE CHURCH GIRLS' SCHOOL BAZAAR.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement which appears in our columns of the annual bazaar in aid of the native girls' schools of the Free Church Mission. These schools which had their beginning in the work of Mrs. Wilson more than fifty years ago, are supported almost entirely by voluntary contributions, and including the Orphanage they are daily educating more than 300 native girls. The sale which begins to-day at 4 p.m. and continues till Saturday is to be held in the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, the directors of which have again with their usual courtesy granted the use of their Hall for this occasion. We understand that Lady Reay who is always ready to identify herself with what has for its object the education of the women of India will visit the bazaar in the course of this evening.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

A GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION on the annual reports of the Experimental Farms at Bhadgaon and Hyderabad for the year ending the 31st March, 1885, has been issued:—

Bombay Castle, 1st February, 1886.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. B.—4216, dated 5th August, 1885, submitting, with his remarks, one from the Director of Agriculture and a letter from the Collector of Khandesh together with a report by the Superintendent of the Government Farm at Bhadgaon on the working of that farm for the year ending 31st March, 1885.

Letter from the Director of Agriculture, No. 1142, dated 10th August, 1885.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. B.—4392, dated 14th August, 1885.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 3,981, dated 2nd October, 1885, submitting, with his remarks, one from the Director of Agriculture and a letter from the Collector of Hyderabad to the address of the Director of Agriculture, together with a letter No. 246, dated 3rd August, 1885, from the Superintendent, Government Experimental Farm, Hyderabad, who forwards a report on the working of that farm for the year ending 31st March 1885.

Resolution.—His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets that owing to the pressure of more urgent work there has been considerable delay in passing orders on these reports. Copies of the reports have, however, been already distributed, and as the results of the experiments have been fully reviewed by the Director of Agriculture, there are few points regarding which instructions are required from Government.

The comparison instituted by Mr. Stormont regarding the outtur

the firm had been charged for the water supplied to them.

Mr. Khote said that the Cotton Dealers' Association had simply asked for the main, in order that they might easily obtain water in the event of fire. Formerly there was a hydrant there, the key of which, instead of remaining in possession of a municipal turncock, was entrusted to a Bhya in the service of the Association. This man, it appeared, had dishonestly made use of the water for some small plantation of his own, and when the Municipality came to discover this, they put a meter in the locality, and asked the Association to pay for its cost. The Association considered this an act of *sootum* on the part of the Municipality, and made a representation, through their solicitor, to the Town Council. Mr. Khote said it was unjust to charge the Association for the meter because some one else had misused the water. It would be like asking Peter to pay for Paul. (A laugh.) The main was required there simply for the purpose of supplying water in case of fire, and it was the duty of the Municipality to supply it were ever there was a fire. In the event of the fire at the Byculla establishment of Treacher and Company the méter standing there was taken as a pretext for charging them for the water. It was wrong in principle to levy any charge on that account, and the bill against the company ought never to have been made. In the present case the meter was the property of the Municipality, placed there for the protection of Municipal interests, and therefore they could not ask any one else to pay for it. If he remembered right the Council had sanctioned a large sum to defray the cost of putting meters in every street in Bombay, in order to detect and prevent waste.

The chairman said there were ordinary means for extinguishing fires available to the general public, for which no special charge was imposed. But if any one wanted to take additional precaution for the protection of his property, and obtained a special service for himself, he must pay for it.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee said he had not heard of a single instance before in which a charge had been levied for water supplied for extinguishing fires. The Municipality levied from the public a police rate, which included a charge for extinguishing fires; and they also received heavy fees for the same purpose from insurance companies, and then to charge a person for the water supplied in case of a fire, would be a very cruel proceeding. It was possible that a man's house might be burnt down, and yet he might afterwards be saddled with the water charge. They should be establishing a dangerous precedent by charging Treacher and Company for the water supplied to them on the occasion of the fire. If they charged for water in such circumstances, he did not know whether the Municipality could not be sued for damages, whenever they failed to supply it in time.

Dr. Peterson was also of opinion that it was distinctly unjust to charge the Association for the hire of the meter. He gave notice that at the next meeting he would move that in the opinion of the Town Council the charge made against the Cotton Dealers' Association for the hire of the water meter fixed at the Cotton Green, Colaba, should be refunded.

Mr. Dadabhai suggested that if there was an apprehension that the water would be wasted, the meter might be sealed.

The Municipal Commissioner said the meter had been sealed once, but the seal was broken, although there was no excuse of any fire for breaking it.

Mr. Dadabhai said he did not find a reference to that in the correspondence.

The matter will, in accordance with Dr. Peterson's notice of motion, come on again for discussion at the next meeting.

The Council then adjourned.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

MR. PARNELL'S speech in the House of Commons on Jan. 21 has been much talked about as a valuable contribution to the discussion on the Irish question. "J. M. M." describes it as the only great and really statesmanlike speech of the evening, adding that it is a speech "so marked by moderation, magnanimity, and self-restraint, or to fully explain the unique influence Mr. Parnell has achieved as a political leader."

After replying, in a few preliminary remarks to a speech by Mr. Brodrick, Mr. Parnell said he would imitate the spirit which was displayed by the right hon. member for Midlothian (Mr. Gladstone) in dealing with this question, and he would desire to acknowledge to the fullest extent that the right hon. gentleman had approached this question that night in a manner worthy of the great traditions which were associated with his name and with the great power and influence which he possessed (cheers). The right hon. gentleman invited him to state the demands which were made by more than five-sixths of the representatives of Ireland with regard to the government of their country, and he had no doubt such opportunity would be found at the proper moment. For the present he would only say that he could have little doubt that if the House at large, or if the majority of the House, approached the question of the government of Ireland, and the alterations to be made in that government, in the same spirit and with the same largeness of view as had characterised the speech of the right hon. member for Midlothian, a solution would be found so as to enable Ireland to be entrusted with a right of self-government (a derisive cheer from below the gangway on the ministerial side of the House and cries of "Order" from the Parnellites)—and so as to secure those guarantees regarding the integrity of the Empire, the supremacy of the Crown, and the protection of the minority—what was called the loyal minority in Ireland which had been required by both the responsible leaders of the political parties in this House. He had always believed that if they could agree upon the principle that the Irish people were entitled to some self-government, and that Parliament had to a large extent failed in its self-imposed mission of legislating for Ireland during the years which had elapsed since the Union, they should not find the details so very formidable, for such great difficulties in the way of securing the Empire against the chances of separation as seemed to oppress the public mind in England at present. His own candid opinion was that so far from increasing the chances of separation the grant of autonomy to Ireland would very largely diminish it (Home-rule cheers.) He believed that the genuine feeling of this country was that there was a danger to the Empire in this grant of autonomy, but that feeling was only the result of a want of knowledge on the part of Englishmen with regard to Irish questions. A desperate attempt was being made on the part of gentlemen representing the landlords of Ireland to throw public opinion on the wrong scent (Home-rule cheers). The question was really one of how much rent the landlords of Ireland were to have (ironical cheers), and when hon. members who represented the landlords talked about the integrity of the Empire they really meant the integrity of their own British pockets (laughter.) The land question was undoubtedly a difficult one, but if it could be settled on a basis at once satisfactory to the landlords and the tenants they would hear little more about the danger to the integrity of the Empire and risk of separation. They had heard much about the so-called loyal minority. He (Mr. Parnell) was born a Protestant, he had lived a Protestant, and he hoped to die a Protestant (Home-rule cheers); but if, by the concession to Irish claims, any danger should arise to his Protestant fellow countrymen he should be the first to stand up for liberty of speech and conscience and the liberty to live and thrive of every class of the community (cheers). He was convinced that the Catholics of Ireland would not attempt to oppress their fellow-countrymen, and it would be their object, in view of the history of ages, that the Protestants of Ireland should have more than fair play (cheers). Let them look at the considerable number of Protestants now returned from Irish constituencies, and if there were not more it was not on account of prejudices against their creed, but because men of that class with sufficient leisure and disposition to come to Westminster could not be found, and they might rely upon it that the one million of Protestants would be treated very much more generously by the Catholics than the latter had been by the Protestant minority. Allusion had been made in the Queen's Speech and by the right hon. gentleman, the Leader of the Opposition, to the difficulties in connection with what was called boy-cotting and obtaining rents in Ireland. But the right hon. gentleman had not appeared to attempt to magnify those difficulties—he had admitted that convictions had been obtained in almost every instance under the ordinary law, and that the more serious form of crime had not increased since the more stringent provisions of the Coercion Act had been dropped. He regarded that testimony as most important, because it showed that at the termination of the Crimes Act there was not that lapse into serious crime which many people in England had apprehended. The movement which had now sprung up was quite spontaneous, and while in connection with the Land League movement of 1879 it had cost a quarter of a million to organise the tenants, on the present occasion not one single penny had been spent. Therefore the movement which the Chancellor of the Exchequer complained was a perfectly spontaneous one on the part of the people. The Irish tenantry were not desirous of evading their obligations, and they recognised that some landlords had given substantial reductions to their tenants, and saved them from extermination. In the case of the minority, there was to be found existing a combination within each estate for the purpose of demanding and obtaining a reduction of these rack rents. If that were inquired into he thought it would be found to be the whole dimensions to which this complaint was capable of being stretched. It was no discredit to the exertions which had been made by the right hon. gentleman, the member for Midlothian, to say that, owing to the great fall in the prices of agricultural produce, the purpose of his Act had been defeated. There were many examples that he could give of the action of landlords in Ireland in admission of his contention with regard to the question of the exorbitancy of the present rents. Take, in the county of Wicklow, the estate of a nobleman, which was rented fully 20 per cent. lower than the rest of the estates of the poorer landed gentry. In that county of Wicklow Lord Fitzwilliam, who had a property, he should suppose, worth fully 30,000*l.* a year, had voluntarily the other day returned 50 per cent. on the half year to all his tenants. That had been denied he knew, and it had been said that it was not 50 per cent. on the year, but 25 per cent. on the year. He (the hon. member) was one of those who had received a reduction of 50 per cent. on the half year's rent which he paid in respect of tenancy on which a judicial rent had been put. This was a conclusive proof, so far as conclusive proofs could go, that there was a very great agricultural depression in Ireland, and that this depression was recognised not only by the tenants, but by the landlords. The rents on Lord Fitzwilliam's estates were so moderate that many of his tenants had never gone into the Land Court at all; yet notwithstanding, Lord Fitzwilliam had voluntarily and of his own accord given these reductions, in order to save them from extermination (hear, hear). But what must be the fate of poor tenants in a county like Kerry, under an agent like Mr. Hussey, where every concession was refused, and where the only answer a tenant got—they had been told that the Queen's writ did not run in Ireland—to his application was a visit from an army of policemen and soldiers to drive away what poor stock he had upon his holding, or a writ? Why, writs not only ran, they flew, they came in clouds, they came in storm (Irish cheers). The situation was undoubtedly serious; but if the Government stepped in and supported the small minority by the weight of their authority, they would weigh down the scale unjustly and cruelly against the Irish tenants (cheers). He should be glad if some proposition could be made for dealing with the land difficulty in Ireland, because he looked upon it as the real difficulty (hear, hear). He did not believe there was any disposition on the part of Irish tenants to refuse just and fair concessions (cheers). And he might say that the great majority of the people in Ireland were most anxious that the landlords should receive as fair terms and as fair treatment as the extremity of the times rendered at all possible (Irish cheers). Some scheme of purchase might be devised on the lines suggested by an eminent statistician, Mr. Giffen, in a recent letter, which had attracted a good deal of attention, and under which it might be possible—he did not pledge himself to details, but merely to the general notion—to purchase for a sum sum land in the occupation of agricultural tenants. He was very much disposed to believe that the present poor-law valuation of the land of Ireland in the occupation of agricultural tenants within the meaning of the Land Act, would not amount to more than five or six millions; and taking that valuation as a basis of fair rent, it would be fair, he thought, to arrange—for such a number of years' purchase of that valuation as would fairly compensate the landlords and enable them to have something left out of what was undoubtedly a very difficult and very dangerous position for them to be in. It was a situation which demanded the careful attention of the House and of the Government, and he believed that all those who had influence with the popular Party in Ireland were desirous that there should be some fair offer made (Irish cheers). If such a fair offer were made and agreed to by all parties, he was convinced that the payments would be made up to the last penny by the Irish tenantry (cheers). He hoped that they might have a further opportunity of reverting to these matters. They were bound to stand by the people (cheers). When it came to a struggle on the one side between the Irish landowners, aided by the Government, and the Irish tenants whom his party represented, and the Irish labourers, without Government aid, there could be no doubt as to which side they would cast their lot upon (Irish cheers). But they wished that the "still, small voice" of reason should prevail. They saw in the present position a desire on the part, a wish on the part, of Englishmen to study this great Irish question, with a view to its final settlement; and the Irish members were resolved that no extravagance on their part of action or of language should mar the chances which they believed their country possessed now for the first time in her history (Opposition and Irish cheers).

OPINIONS ON THE QUESTION.

IT is asserted, and correctly, says *Truth*, that Lord Spencer has come to the conclusion that local legislative independence should be granted to Ireland. Lord Spencer was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and during his tenure of office Tories and Whigs vied in complimenting him. He demanded coercive legislation, and obtained it. That he—a strong-minded, practical man—should now admit that coercion has failed, and that concession must be tried, is most important, and contrasts advantageously with the silly and helpless condition of mind that would neither coerce nor concede. Both Lord Ripon and Lord Granville have also come over to the opinion that Home Rule must be granted. Lord Hartington holds out—as yet.

The Irish question has nowhere been put so neatly as by the *Statist*, which tells us that it costs more to collect the Irish Rent than the rent amounts to. That is what the Imperial system of Irish government means—rent-collecting at a loss. When we are exhorted "to be firm," and "make Cromwells of ourselves," and "make the Queen's writ run in Kerry as in Kent," and all the rest of it, let us remember what it all means—rent-collecting at a loss.

The Army (by the voice of the *Army and Navy Gazette*) protests against its being employed in the business. Soldiers, it seems, have no fancy for eviction work, of which it was the opinion of the late Lord Clyde that "there was nothing to be gained on any battle-field." I am not surprised that soldier should not like it. It is not exactly glorious war. Here is a case (from this week's batch of evictions) from Kerry. William Daly owed a year's rent, which he could not pay. He was put out and he and his wife and ten young children took refuge in a shed. Nice weather for young children in a shed! *Truth* reproduces part of a letter from an "Irish High Sheriff" which appeared in the *Times* on Saturday. The writer is evidently a strong anti-Nationalist, but this is what he says:—

A few days ago my agent asked a number of the smaller farmers what percentage would enable them to pay a year and a half's rent. "Sir," they said, "not a 100 per cent.; we are starving." I believe this is perfectly true. There is nothing to be found in their homesteads.

These are the people against whom "the resources of civilisation" are to be employed. These are the people whom the *Echo* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* lecture every evening upon the subject of the Eighth Commandment. The lectures go down in London, I suppose; but how many Londoners, I wonder, have any conception of the facts or have ever seen the land out of which these impossible rents are sought to be wrung.

The *St. James' Gazette* says:—It is a stumbling-block to many that Mr. W. H. Smith should have now to report on the condition of Ireland and the precise evils that demand remedy there. Officers of the present Administration have been seated at Dublin for six months, with access to all that was known previous to their appointment, and of course with every means of ascertaining what the state of the country has been since they were placed, and what it is to-day. And there is no mystery about it, even to outsiders with any good means of information. It is as well known as anything can be that the greater part of the country is under the absolute control of an association against which the law is powerless, and which even now affects to supersede it by the machinery of a regularly organized state. It is known that behind the more peaceable organizers of this state of things stands a resolute body of men determined and prepared to proceed to violence if the demands of the parliamentary party are refused. If we are not mistaken, the Government is already aware that these gentlemen have all their plans ready, and have even selected the particular part of England where outrage is to begin with knife and pistol: dynamite being discredited as a blundering means of "ringing the chapel-bell."

The American papers publish the Queen's Speech in full. Nearly all the editorial comments upon it deal with the referendum question, and practically put up a strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the Chemist to prescriber and patient alike. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
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Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE LABOURERS' VOTE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN presided on Jan. 16 evening at a dinner given at the Criterion by the National Liberal Club to Mr. Joseph Arch. He was supported by 450 gentlemen, amongst whom was the Marquess of Ripon. After a graceful reference to Mr. Arch's character, his earnestness and sincerity, Mr. Chamberlain went on to speak of the labourers' vote. It was nothing in itself. It is only valuable, and was only intended to be valuable, as an instrument a lever by which we could obtain reforms in legislation, which would recognize the responsibility of all classes in the community and the commonwealth Now, the claims of the labourers cannot be ignored. There is no longer a silent voice; there is a demand for free education, for facilities for enforcing their sacred right of property in the endowments which have been left for their benefit, for their possession in whatever remains of the commons and the open spaces of the country which the greed of landgrabbers and the proceedings of the Enclosure Commissioners have still left to us; and above all, their aspirations to have facilities for the acquisition of a direct and independent interest in the land which they now cultivate under conditions which make their lives a hopless struggle for existence. These are questions which have come to the front rank of politics, and which no statesman of the future can safely put aside. Am I not right then in saying that a new chapter has been opened up in our political history; and may I not count on your sympathy when I anticipate that the return of Mr. Arch will inaugurate a new era an legislation and do something to remove from the richest country in the world the stigma which now rests upon it—that of all civilized states it is the one in which the condition of the peasantry is the least satisfactory and the least hopeful?

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Akaba, 2,588 tons, Capt. F. Newell, cleared yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship India, 2,633 tons, Capt. C. M. Day, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE steam-ship Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

THE ship Penthesilea, 1,667 tons, Capt. H. Murdoch, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool with a cargo of 2,325, tons coal; she is consigned to the captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Malda, 1,268 tons, Capt. H. Hewett, sailed yesterday for coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and Mrs. H. J. Blanford and 85 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Castlebank, 1,583 tons, Capt. T. Brewis, sailed to-day for Hull *via* Aden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Francis, Capt. Campbell, and Mr. Western.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Bancoora, 2,170 tons, Capt. G. Brown, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein *via* coast with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. J. Hewett, and 1 deck passenger.

THE German barque Meteor, 698 tons, Capt. G. P. Claassen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia (19th December), with a cargo of railway materials, she is consigned to Messrs. Lyon & Co.

THE steam-ship Colombo, 2,737 tons, Capt. Delhomme, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles (21st Jan.), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Clib, Mr. N. R. Motabhoy, Mr. and Mrs. C. Charrive, Mrs. M. Lesbi, Mr. G. W. Wincler.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
10	Meteor	Claassen	Australia, Dec. 18.
	Penthesilea	Murdoch	Liverpool.
	H. M. S. Philomel	Dugdale	Muscat, Jan. 1.
	Gitana	Nacoda	Calicut, Jan. 1.
	Colombo (s)	Delhomme	Marseilles, Jan. 21.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
10	Akaba (s)	Newell	Rangoon, &c.
	Bancoora (s)	Brown	Rangoon, &c.
	India (s)	Day	Galle.
	Malda	Hewett	Calcutta.

The steamer Castlebank, Brewis, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Hull *via* Aden.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Macdonald, for Liverpool.
" Bhownuggur, for Bhownuggur.
Ship Kahlamba, for Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
6	City of Agra (s)	Gordon	Glasgow, Dec. 28.
	Chanda (s)	Gavin	Bombay, Jan. 14.
	Glenlui	Patterson	Liverpool, Oct. 25.
	Anglo-America	Smith	Rio Janeiro, Nov. 8.
7	Marie Stahl	Schmidt	Port Natal, Nov. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 5.—Steamers Kilwa, Mahratta, Almora, and Orion.
Ship, British Princess.
Feb. 6.—Steamers Arratoon, Apcar, and Clan Matheson.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
7	Peshwa (s)	.....	Bombay.
	Ellora (s)	.....	Calcutta.
8	Aveona (s)	.....	London.
	Almora (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
6	Teutonia (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Compta (s)	.....	Singapore.
7	Kaffir	.....	London.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs.
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each.. 1,
Do. 10 do. 500 do. .. 1
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES, improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and sustain the weary feelings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the Chemist to prescriber and patient alike. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

"JOHN JAMESON" WHISKY IN CASES.

BOW STREET DISTILLERY,
DUBLIN, 21st Dec., 1885.

Gentlemen,—On and after January 1st, 1886, we shall be prepared to supply our old Whisky in cases one, two, and three stars, for exportation only.

We have appointed Messrs CHARLES DAY & Co., 17, Water Lane, Great Tower Street, London, E. C., as our Sole Export Bottling Agents, to whom we beg to refer you for further information.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN JAMESON & SON.

LIST of WINES for SALE at the Godown of the undersigned:—

			Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
CLARET	St. Chrystoly	Per doz. Qts.	12	13
	Do.	Per 2 doz. Pts.	14	15½
	St. Estéphe	Per 1 doz. Qts.	14	15½
	1873 Chateau Larose	Per doz Qts.	22	24½
HOCK	Hochheimer	" "	24	26
	Rüdesheimer Berg	" "	28	31
MOSELLE	Moselblümchen	" "	14	15
	Graecher	" "	16	17
	Piesporter	" "	18	20½
	Barncastler	" "	20	22½
GIN	Danish (in per case of 12 flasks		14	15½
BEER	Vienna Lager a fine beer (Gold Medal Paris Exhibition 1883). per case of 4 doz. Qts.		22	24
	Do. do. 8 " Pts.		28	31
	Pilsener " " 4 " Qts.		20	22
	Do. do. " 8 " Pts.		26	28

CASH rates Charged if paid within a month. Apply to C. FLEMING, & Co., 12, Meadow-street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 55 0	Rs. 58 0
Cuvee do Choix Champagne	" 44 0	" ...
Dry Elite	" 46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Goldsack, extra	Rs. 43 0	...

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 29 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 29 0	" 34 0
Jueen Victoria Berg	" 34 0	" ...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE

Moselblümchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	" ...	" 15 0
Hochheimer	" ...	" 18 0
Brauneberger	" 15 0	" ...
Liebfraumilch	" ...	" 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
Josefhofer	" 25 0	" ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 28 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger	" 34 0	" 37 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORTWINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine "	" 22 0	...
Very fine "	" 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port.	" 38 0	...

CLARETS.
From A. HERMANN AND CO., PARIS.

	Per 1 doz. Qts.
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0

From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	" 10 8	...
Chateau Lafitte	" 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	...
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	" ...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" ...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	" ...
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0	" ...
Chateau Manvesin	" 27 0	" ...

From MUNZER & SPANN.

	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	" 15 0	" 17 0
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" 38	" ...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	" ...

CLARETS.—Continued.
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	" 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlovitz	" 12 0	" 14 0

BRANDY

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0
F. Dessandre & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0
Cognac, Fine Chamaagne { M. & } Red Bare { Sann }	" 24 0

From J. DOIGNON FILS AND CO.

Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	" 29 0
Charles Larvoire very old Brandy***	" 34 0

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	" 26 0	

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0
Talisie Blend Whisky	" 24 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 4	" 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	" 5 8	" ...
Hamburger Export Beer	" 5 4	" ...
Pilsener Beer	" 6 12	" 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	" 4 12	" 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 12	" ...

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	...
Vin Marasque " 24 Bottles	" 40 0	...

	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Inest Kummel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	" 19 0	" ...
Do. do Finest	" 20 0	" ...
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	" 4 0	" ...
Do. do do tins	" 5 0	" ...
Do. Cheese in tins from lbs.	19-29	Rs. 0 11

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked per lb.	0 11

From L. GHADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.

	Large tin.	small tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages) Rs.	1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages) "	1 6	" ...
Asparagus "	2 8	" ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut "	1 4	" 0 ...
Celiery "	0 14	" ...
White Cabbage in Butter "	0 15	" 0 10
Cervelatwurst (brain Sausages) "	1 6	" ...
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine "	1 6	" ...
Do. do. "	1 2	" 0 12

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & CO., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus lbs.	2 8	Rs 1 8
Celiery "	...	" 0 12
French Beans "	...	" 0 9
Young Cut Beans "	...	" 0 9
Smoked Sausages "	...	" 1 8
Small Sausages "	...	" 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine "	...	" 1 0
Pease for Soup "	...	" 1 12

TERMS.

NOTICES.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is specially suited for fair or golden haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most cooling, healing, and refreshing wash for the face, hands, and arms, and is perfectly free from any mineral or metallic admixtures; it disperses freckles, tan, prickly heat, redness, pimples, &c.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., BYCULLA AND FORT

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sore of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS
Read the following:—

" North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), " January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully, " JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK. BLOOD MIXTURE.

AWARDED GOLD MEDALS AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

BOOTS POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

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LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. with French heels	7s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
(*Registered.*)
With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be Crossed Bank of England.
Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
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GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT FOR INDIA.
THE MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

- A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
- A BREAKFAST SERVICE and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
- A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS IN finest Crystal, elegant shapes.

(All the above complete for twelve persons.)

- A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
- A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.
- All PACKED COMPLETE in ironbound case.

Orders enclosing remittance to be sent to

T. R. GRIMES & SON
83, New Bond St., London, W
Indian & Colonial Outfitter.
ESTABLISHED 1851.

EXTENSIVE SHOW ROOMS FOR LAMPS, TABLE GLASS, CHINA, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c.

Orders may be sent direct enclosing remittance or through Messrs. William Watson & Co., Bombay; Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras; Messrs. King Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

Descriptive Catalogue free.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon*, or *Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.
Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.
Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., *&c.*
WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS.
H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.
AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT,
Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Liebig TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Journ.*, &c.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been largely used by dealers having no connection with [illegible] the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
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FOR FEBRUARY, 1886.

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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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☞ The GUIDE for February has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a ourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hil sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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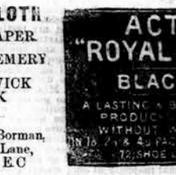

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